

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advs. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no instalment Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED-A Persian knowing GRADUATE, pay Rs. 65 to 80 p.m. as Head Master. Apply to the MANAGER, A. N. School Chikhi (via Billimora).
A R4385

LADY SHORTHAND-TYPIST required from 1st August, able to take charge of Correspondence Section. Salary Rs. 500. Apply personally ARMY & NAVY STORES.
A C13810

WANTED-CLERK, pay according to qualifications, must be knowing type writing and good hand. Apply Box No. 8886, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4398

WANTED-A CLERK, knowing well correspondence English and Gujarati. Apply with salary expected to Box No. 8889, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4402

WANTED-A MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for a local Cotton Mill. Apply stating qualifications, experience and salary expected to Box No. 8894, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13906

WANTED-An influential INDIAN FIRM to act as Agents in Bombay for Cotton class British Life Office of old standing. Good terms for guaranteed business. Apply P. O. Box 765.
A C13803

WANTED-APPLICANTS seeking Employment to apply for Terms (enclosing one extra stamp) to KAPOOR COMPANY, Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, DELHI.
A R4401

WANTED-A MUHAMMADAN SCIENCE GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE with French as second language, for Panjab School, Board and Lodge FREE. Apply stating terms to Mr. H. A. LALLJEE, 393, Hornby Rd., Bombay.
A R4388

WANTED-A DEMONSTRATOR as Perennial Research Assistant to the University Professor of Botany, An M. Sc. in Botany or a good B. Sc., only need apply. Pay Rs. 300 p.m. Apply with testimonials before 31st July to PRO. VICE-CHANCELLOR, Benares Hindu University.
A C13914

WANTED-MECHANICAL ENGINEER in connection with erection of new installation. Apply stating experience and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8888, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4402

SALARY Rs. 100-250 in 30 DAYS-We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 40 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. TAWATD SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A R4388

WANTED-PUSHING AND INFLUENTIAL CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENTS every where on a very handsome commission, or salary or both to organise Life and Marriage Insurance Business on monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1. No Medical examination. Female Insured on Uniform premium. Bonuses payable in Lifetime after ten years. Marriage policy granted to minors through their guardian. Maximum amount of claim payable under each policy being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 in 1st and 2nd classes respectively. For terms and further particulars address-THE MANAGING AGENTS, VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, Chandi Chowk, DELHI.
A 13617

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN thoroughly conversant with Import business chiefly Piece goods, Sundries, Hardware and Metals, many years' experience in India and Europe, is desirous of hearing from an established Bombay firm (Indian) with a view to engagement as a working partner or in any capacity, willing to proceed abroad. Reply Box No. 8887, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4399

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET in Poona and Kirkee for the Season-Bungalows, Houses, Cottages, portions of Houses, furnished or unfurnished on different localities. Apply to T. D. COOPER, House Agent, No. 8, Napier Road, Poona.
C R4231

TO LET at Malabar Villas, Ridge Road, opp. Temple, lovely, quiet and healthiest spot in Bombay beautiful FLATS of a newly built house. See view East, West and South. Rent Rs. 340, upwards, all modern conveniences.
C R4401

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Road, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALLY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Road, Fort.
C R7330

TO BE LET-An upper floor of a big house on Girgaum Back Road, above the junction with Churnery Road, with four bedrooms and a bath, with stabling accommodation. Monthly rent Rs. 100. Apply to NARAYAN KANAN, Chowpaty.
R4390

POONA SEASON RACE TIPS-We have arranged to obtain at very heavy expenses first hand information and Gallups of CERTAIN WINNERS in Poona and the same will be imparted to you at nominal charges with a special advisory letter by an expert. Write at once to Post Office Box No. 882 (G. P. O.), when our representative will call on you and fully explain our method.
R4375

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES, Barlow, and J. P. have just received, a complete stock of new seeds from best houses in Europe. Isthmian Guano, the best fertilizer available. Plants of all descriptions in Stock. List on application.
GA R4383

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES 6 lbs. or 2 lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Almonds and Apricots, Rs. 13. 6 lbs. Delicious Greenhouses or Egg Plums, Rs. 2. Delicious Free Quality Special Packing Scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tels. "GRAPES."
GA C13505

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishanbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangos Gardens, Ramanandil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13438

CHOICEST ENGLISH PEACHES, delicious and beautiful, daintiest dish for any table, 6 lbs. net for Rs. 10; Very delicious Greenhouse Plums or Nectarines, 6 lbs. for Rs. 9. All fruit carefully picked and packed in scientifically made boxes and sent carriage paid. SHAMAL & Co., Quetta (Baluchistan). Telegram: "Fruit."
GA R4387

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE-FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 H.P. A.C. Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 31, Hornby Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
A R4395

VALUABLE MACHINERIES FOR SALE at "THE BHIVANDI RICE MILL," Bhivandi via Kalyan, District Thana. Engine (by Ruston Proctor), condensing automatic expansion engine on plate with condenser complete 44 nominal H.P. Boiler in good condition by Lancashire Thinner Shenton and 100 lbs. with pipe connection complete. Pressure 100 lbs. Other machineries of Rice Mills are Pulleys, Shafting, Elevators, Shives, Polishers, Shellers of 5 ft. diameter. For price and particulars apply to Mr. ARDUL RIZK HAJI SHERFUDDIN FAKIH, Bhivandi, District Thana. N.B.-Engine and Boiler will be sold together, rest in pieces.
K R4395

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE-Export practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior Commercial Courses with the uniform success of past twenty years. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4382

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accountancy with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholarships Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed. Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. PRINCIPAL, "INDUS," BELGAUM.
M R13185

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE-ASS, good and rich milker. Apply Dr. JUDAH, "Southcoote," Walkeshwar Road.
N R4379

HOTELS, ETC.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated, Bar & Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13829

BOOKS AND STAMPS

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY should apply at once for free descriptive literature to THE SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
L C13573

FINANCIAL

WANTED-CAPITALISTS PARTNER for a very profitable business, more than 20 p.c. expected. Apply Box No. 8884, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4396

PREMIUM-BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL 1919-1924-1921, and all new loans from ALEX. BAUGOT, 71, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Rates cheaper than advertised when Services are compared. Send for booklet free. Beware of Mushroom Firms.
C13561

SPORTS.

RACING EXPERT, 30 years' experience, is open to advise SPORTSMEN concerning POONA RACING. Reliable information from best sources at disposal of CLIENTS. For particulars apply to post box 559, G. P. O., Bombay.
S R4400

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Galvanized Pipes and Fittings and General Materials, Taps, etc., will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 10th day of October, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one desirous to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, KAIKHOUSHI N. R. RANINA, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, De Lisle Road, Breach, Post Jacob's Circle.
TA C13809

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, KAIKHOUSHI N. R. RANINA, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, De Lisle Road, Breach, Post Jacob's Circle.
TA C13809

LOST AND FOUND.

GOLDEN WRIST WATCH, between 14 and 15, circa and Girgaum Road, day before yesterday, finder, returning the same to Mr. A. ELKAR, 7, Chetwady, Bombay No. 2, will be duly presented.
13817

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the lease of Barytes and Limestones on or before the 30th August, 1922. For particulars apply to S. R. ROY, M.Sc., B.L., State Geologist, Alwar (Rajputana).
T C13662

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers. Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R2781

COAL-An European Contractor in the Thana Coalfield desires to arrange contracts for the supply of all classes of Bengal Coal. Will supervise all despatches. Large Stocks in hand. Apply Box No. 8390, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4400

WANTED-ORDERS for our High-class LEATHER CASES of every style and description, e.g. suit, attache, dressing, manicuring, writing and jewel cases, etc., at moderate prices. Special designs made to order. W. S. DOSSEN & CO., Post Box 7864, CALCUTTA.
T C13815

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S. Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay.
T R2725

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE. FOR Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc. Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection. Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS, Graduated Biochemist, No. 1, Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.
'N.B.-Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANIT KIRIPARAM's infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to PANIT KIRIPARAM, 8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Sakhi, (HOWRAH).
P.S.-Panit Kiriparam's interesting volume on Leprosy, As. 3 p.c. copy V. P. P. Charge As. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

SIX DAWSON & MASON'S GAS FURNACES, in complete working order but without fire bricks. Specification will be sent to bona-fide purchasers. Any favourable offer P. O. R. Moghalpura Stores Depot will be considered.
Apply to-
CONTROLLER OF STORES, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Punjab).
Moghalpura, dated 20th July, 1922.
C13812

NOTICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: Firm of KHATAO LADHA & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a partnership of the Firm of Messrs. KHATAO LADHA & CO., doing business in Saffron, at Manjiv is pending in the High Court, Bombay, between our clients, OORANJI KANJI, who is a managing partner thereof and Bai Kessarbai, widow of Karsondas Ladhia. Pending the hearing and final disposal of the said suit Public is hereby warned against dealing with the said Bai Kessarbai in the said business or paying to her any moneys for debts due to the said firm of Khatao Ladhia and Co., or otherwise.

Notice is hereby also given that one Keshavji Mohanlal, who was employed as a Mehta only by the said firm had no authority whatsoever any time before or after the said suit to sign letters, cheques, Bills of Lading or any other documents or papers of and incidental to the said firm of Khatao Ladhia & Co., or to deal in any way in the said business of saffron. Any papers, signed by the said Keshavji, will not be recognized by our client or his firm and shall create no liability on either or give effectual discharge to the holder of the same. Our client is considerably what stressed to take against the said Keshavji for the above. The said Keshavji Mohanlal has now no concern whatsoever to interfere or to do any act on behalf of the said firm of Khatao Ladhia and Co.

In witness of this notice one witness, who will be on his entire risk as to costs and consequences. Dated this 24th day of July, 1922.

RUSTAMJI & GINWATA, Attorneys for Mr. Oorhanji Keshavji, managing partner of the firm of Messrs. Khatao Ladhia and Co.

C13819

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMUTAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates with in 24 hours.

Price list on application. 108, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Near Tata Bank (New Building).

SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Manufactured by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, Italy.

Deliveries from Stock. Apply Sole Agents:-

TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R4377

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of-

(1) LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY.
(2) LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY.

on a salary of Rs. 250, in the grade of 250-25-500.

Every Officer, teacher or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment of Rs. 40 per mensem or upwards will be obliged to contribute 8 per cent. of his salary to the Lucknow University Provident Fund and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary towards the Fund.

The appointments will be in the first instance on probation for one year. Applications with authenticated true copies of the testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the REGISTRAR, Lucknow University, Lucknow, on or before the 7th of August, 1922.

C13815

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above Association has to announce that the applications for Original Membership have been approved and that the first Board of Directors duly elected and co-opted under amended Articles consists of the following gentlemen:-

1. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Esquire, C.I., M.B.E., (President), Importers' Panel.
2. A. Kay, Esquire, Importers' Panel.
3. S. D. Saklatvala, Esquire, Millowners' Panel.
4. P. Stones, Esquire, Millowners' Panel.
5. Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire, Exporters' Panel.
6. H. F. Bush, Esquire, Exporters' Panel.
7. Chhotalal Kilchand, Esquire, Exporters' Panel.
8. K. H. McCormack, Esq. Importers' Panel.
9. Miralal Hirani, Esquire, Importers' Panel.
10. Lowjee Meghjee, Esquire, Commission Agents & Merchants' Panel.
11. W. G. McKee, Esquire, Commission Agents & Merchants' Panel.
12. Vassonji Jeewandas, Esquire Jethavalas' Panel.
13. J. I. Mashruwalla, Esquire, Jethavalas' Panel.
14. W. Ellis Jones, Esquire, Brokers' Panel.
15. Shivnarayan Neman, Esquire, Brokers' Panel.
16. Anandilal Podar, Esquire, Brokers' Panel.

By Order.
H. B. KOTAK, General Manager.

22nd July, 1922.
C13891

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Gigantic Eye Treat TENNYSON'S FAMOUS POEM "Lady Godiva"

A startling motion Picture-The romantic and dramatic spectacle

SEE The surging crowds of twenty thousand at the coronation ceremony.

SEE Lady Godiva's sensational ride through the town.

SEE The destruction of the castle and the fall of the mighty!

BEAUTY! THRILLS! PUNCH!

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

AN ORIENTAL SUBJECT PLAYED BY A CAST OF EUROPEAN STARS

"NARAYANA"

A Story of an Indian Idol whose possession has five wishes. STARTLING HAPPENINGS are the result of the various wishes. FOUNDED ON A STORY BY BAIZAC.

This Week and This Week only

The picture adaptation of the finest story-piece from the great national epic

PANDAVAS IN EXILE

-a picture beautiful, abounding in national atmosphere-

one week more for the satisfaction of our numerable patrons

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Time: 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30. Extra on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30

Prices as usual.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWS PAPER CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Meadows Street Fort, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, 25th July, 1922, to transact the following business:-

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. L. Vaidya, N. H. Belgamwala, L. R. Tairsee, M. W. Pickthall, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Osman Sobani, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Mr. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. D. L. Vaidya who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1922, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from 18th July, 1922 to 1st August, 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, OSMAN SOBANI, Managing Director.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P.M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

LATEST! AND GREATEST!

The great picture the world's greatest comedian has been working on for a whole year.

"THE KID"

"THE KID"

with the amazing infantile actor JACKIE COOGAN

JACKIE COOGAN

POPULAR PRICES! Rs. 3 to 4 annas.

Plans for all performances now open

ROSE & CO., LD.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Gigantic Eye Treat TENNYSON'S FAMOUS POEM "Lady Godiva"

A startling motion Picture-The romantic and dramatic spectacle

SEE The surging crowds of twenty thousand at the coronation ceremony.

SEE Lady Godiva's sensational ride through the town.

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Girgaum Time: 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30. Extra on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30

Prices as usual.

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455. THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MATINEES

SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS. at 3-30 p.m.

THIRD INSTALMENT

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which has for some time been carried on in Piece-goods by the undersigned, and Teykhai Abdulhussein and Khabibai Haidarbai, under the name, style and firm of Jagjiwandas Anandji and Co., at the Laxmidas Khimji Market, in Bombay, has been this day (i.e., Saturday 25th July, 1922) dissolved by mutual consent and the said partnership business will be hereafter continued by us, the undersigned Jagjiwandas Anandji and Madhavji Jiwandas, at our risk and responsibility at the same place and under the same name of Jagjiwandas Anandji and Co. The undersigned, Jagjiwandas Anandji and Madhavji Jiwandas, are solely responsible for the business done after the aforesaid date of the dissolution of partnership.

Dated this 25th July, 1922.

JAGJIWANDAS ANANDJI,
MADHAVJI JIWANDAS.

C13905

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. of 1922.

MAHJI MOTILJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and money lenders at 2nd Carpenter Street, Null Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay.

Versus

Plaintiffs.

Dr. Bai GANGUBAI MOTILJI DHU-MANDHAT, of Bombay Marathi, du Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz District Thana, without the jurisdiction of this Hon. Court, (2) **ANANDRAO MOTILJI DHURAN-DHAR**, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz District Thana, without the jurisdiction of this Hon. Court, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-tem, A. F. Chitoy, Esq., one of the Commissioners of this Hon. Court, (3) **NATHMAL HEMAJI**, (4) **DIHAN-RIP POONAMCHAND**, of Bombay Marathi Hindu Inhabitant, trading as Shroffs, under the name and style and firm of Hemaji Dewaji and Co., at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (5) **GHEELABHAI DHARAM-SHAI** and (6) **CHAPSEY DHARMA-SHAI**, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, (7) **THE HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LTD.**, a limited company, incorporated under the Indian Com-pany's Act of 1913 and having its registered office at Melow's Street, with- in the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

THESE TAKE and declare that this Hon. Court will be moved by His Lord- ship the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji on MON- DAY, the 31st day of July, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. or so soon thereafter as counsel can be conveniently heard on the point of the above- named plaintiffs for an order that Nathmal Hemaji the 3rd defendant be restrained from receiving the amount of surplus sale proceeds that may remain in the hands of the Commissioner of this Hon. Court after sat- isfying the claim in Suit No. 3515 of 1920 till further order of this Hon. Court and for a further order that the Commissioner for tak- ing Accounts of this Hon. Court be directed to withhold the said amount of surplus sale proceeds that may remain in his hands after sat- isfying the claim in Suit No. 3515 of 1920 till further order of this Hon. Court and that the costs of this application be costs in the cause.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1922.
This notice of motion was taken out by Messrs. Rustonji and Ginnwala, Attorneys for the plaintiffs.

NATHMAL HEMAJI, Esqr.,

The 3rd defendant abovenamed.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,

Bombay,

RUSTONJI & GINWALA,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C13907

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E 5001.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of **DOONGERSEY NAGJI**, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, Landed Proprietor. Deceased.

(1) **Bai JAMNABAI**, widow of the said Doongersey Nagji, unemployed, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant; (2) **DHARAMSEY BHAWAN HUR- BHAM**, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant; (3) **SOORI NATHU**, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort, the Executrix and Executors named in the said Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceed- ings of this Hon. Court and to file their Plea- dings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir **LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH**, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bom- bay aforesaid the 14th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-two and in the Thirtieth year of our reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,

Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 14th day of July, 1922.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,

Petitioners' Attorneys.

C13913

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Revenue's Telegrams.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 21st	
ay's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Exports to Great Britain	14,030
to Continent	4,000
Future at New York July	21 82
Oct.	21 91
Dec.	21 99
Jan.	21 75
Mar.	21 71
pot Cotton, at New York	22 10
at New Orleans	22 25
at New Orleans July	21 93
at New Orleans Oct.	21 45
at New Orleans Jan.	21 38
at New Orleans Mar.	21 34
at New Orleans May	21 30
at New Orleans July	21 26
at New Orleans Oct.	21 22
at New Orleans Jan.	21 18
at New Orleans Mar.	21 14
at New Orleans May	21 10
at New Orleans July	21 06
at New Orleans Oct.	21 02
at New Orleans Jan.	20 98
at New Orleans Mar.	20 94
at New Orleans May	20 90
at New Orleans July	20 86
at New Orleans Oct.	20 82
at New Orleans Jan.	20 78
at New Orleans Mar.	20 74
at New Orleans May	20 70
at New Orleans July	20 66
at New Orleans Oct.	20 62
at New Orleans Jan.	20 58
at New Orleans Mar.	20 54
at New Orleans May	20 50
at New Orleans July	20 46
at New Orleans Oct.	20 42
at New Orleans Jan.	20 38
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GREEK BARBARI-
TIES IN ANATOLIA.BURNING AND PILLAGING OF
VILLAGES.AFRICAN-RELIEF WORKERS'
REPORT.

The following report signed by Miss Annie I. Allen and Miss Florence Billings, workers of the American Relief Mission, on certain destroyed villages in the War Zone in Anatolia speaks for itself:—

We have both been engaged in relief work in Anatolia. In June we came to Angora and have continued our work here interruptedly. In July and August after the big attacks many thousands of refugees passed through here and we, working with the Red Crescent, helped as many as our means allowed. After the September retreat of the Greek Army from the Sakaria, the Government wished neutrals to see the devastated regions, and, as we were nearest at hand, they asked us. We, on our part, urgently needed to consult certain people at Sivrihisar about our orphanage work and so we felt that we were neglecting no duties in going.

In each village we were left entirely free to see and talk as we pleased. As one of us speaks the language well—she was born in Turkey—she took individual stories. She chose at random some one on the streets, went with another to her house and, before she left, tried to talk with either the Mithar (head man of the village) or the school master.

Many people will testify to the honesty and simplicity of the Turkish peasant, and this impressed us very strongly. They told their stories simply, with no exaggerations. Witness the "man Evropa" in the village of Oghlakji, and we remember the narrative of another old woman speaking of her household goods.

"There were many who spoke our language. To the first one I said, 'my son, my son, why do you do this to me?' And these left me in peace. But others came and took all."

"Then some were merciful?" (Investigator.) "Yes, why should I lie? Some gave mercy."

While one of us talked to the villagers, the other wandered at will among the ruins and took photographs. What greeted the eye, needed no interpreter, especially to any one familiar with the devastated districts in France. The roofs and the interiors were entirely burnt, the stone walls always partly and sometimes entirely fallen. Long black lines in the fields showed where the wheat had been burned. Jagged and burnt copper utensils showed marks of both bayonet and fire. The villagers held out handfuls of small wheat grains which they had salvaged. These they ate soaked in water, as the mills had been systematically burned. Generally speaking, they had saved enough to last the village in common for ten days to three weeks—after this—nothing.

NARRATIVE OF THE VILLAGERS.

The first village at which we stopped was Mulk.

100 Houses.

95 burnt.

The Mithar said, "It was an organized movement for when we begged them (that is the soldiers, not to burn our houses, they replied, 'we have orders'."

The women when interviewed said, "We older ones were not touched, but our younger women were seized and some violated."

An old man said: "Money was demanded of my brother and as he had none, he was killed."

From Mulk several thousand sheep, oxen and cows were carried off, nothing being left to the villagers. Their food now is burned wheat.

The mosque in this village was totally destroyed by "beings."

The "beings" seems to have been done with "something like water."

OGHLAKJI—50 HOUSES—4 NOT
BURNED.

Across a little valley from Mulk is the village of Oghlakji. The walls here are especially badly injured, though being of mud brick and stone they naturally did not burn. When the village was set on fire Ashim Oghlu Mehmet told me that he tried to save his house and he was pushed into the fire but escaped. "We went," he said, "with petitions to the commander who was encamped below the village, but the soldiers would not let us give them, but would tear them up."

The women interviewed told the same story of the soldiers coming singly and in numbers to the village asking for money and beating them when they did not get it. One lady about a hundred years old, all their taking the gold coins from their heads. The young women especially wear a head dress ornamented with gold coins.

One young woman said, "As I fled, I snatched the twenty five lira gold piece from off my head and threw it somewhere in the house. When I returned my gold and all was gone as well as my husband, who was taken as a guide, and we have not heard from him since. I was not violated but some of my companions were. The men were carried off and then the women were taken, those who had not already escaped."

Mehmet's story was that just at dawn many soldiers came and began to enter the houses, taking everything and piling them into their motors. Horsemens went to the hills and drove off the flocks, at the same time seizing some of the women who were escaping. There were no officers with them, nor were the villagers allowed to go to the commander. Eight men were taken and guarded for two nights and then three of them were chosen as guides, the being one of them. All the way he was surrounded by soldiers. After sixteen hours he escaped and came back, but the others had not been heard from. A woman said, "It was after the men were collected (it must be remembered that but few men were left in the villages as most of them

had gone as soldiers) that the women were separated and some violated."

Just as we were leaving the village a villager said that one of the mounted soldiers told him that they did not go to Angora as they were asked not to by Stamboul and he added, "There is a man or a place called Evropa, is there not?" The soldier said that he, that is Evropa, said to burn and destroy. "A place or a man called 'Evropa.'"

HAMAMKARAHISSAR. (BLACK ROCK BATH). 60 HOUSES—3 NOT BURNED.

This village in a beautiful little valley was famous for its natural hot springs; the bath house over them was entirely destroyed. A mosque dating back to the Seljuk was not destroyed but had been used as a stable. The story here was the same of robbing and beating. A few houses were set on fire at first, when protest was made to the commander, he told them to put it out themselves. "But how can we?" they replied, "when the soldiers stand at our backs with bayonets?" As different groups of soldiers came through, setting fire, the people finally all fled. A few had come back. One man with twenty dependents on him had roofed in a small place, each having saved one quilt and a little wheat.

KOZAGHAJ. 200 HOUSES—3 OR 4 NOT BURNED.

This was a large prosperous village, its wealth lying in its grape vineyards. These were at some distance in the foothills; they were partly destroyed. Many of the houses had been three stories high. At the entrance was a pleasant open square with trees and a fountain. The walls of the village were badly destroyed. Of the mosque, only the minaret was left. As the villagers were escaping, some of the women were seized and violated. The young men were killed in an attempt to shield the women. As we sat by the fountain the women surrounded us telling of their losses and their escape to the mountain where they remained for eleven days, living on grapes. A boy of seventeen was forced to burn his own house.

Along the way we had seen the harvest that had been burned and we asked how some had managed to save wheat. "We rushed into some of the burning houses and dragged out some," they replied. In some other cases they had picked up the charred wheat, had washed it and were eating it."

As we walked along the street we were taken into one house where the man had quantities of wool, he had been able to save one hundred oke (250 pounds about) only. One poor woman came along and begged us to go into her ruined house and see the heads of the burned cattle. Some begged our pardon because they could not offer us hospitality. "When strangers came before to our village, we entertained them like princes, now, to our shame, we can offer them nothing."

Shepherd dogs were wandering around with no sheep to watch and, as we looked up the green valley, a man said, "we have the grass but there are no sheep or cattle to eat it."

One man said, "I saw my house there, stayed a Pasha (General), a very great man. He promised me that the horse should not be harmed but, in spite of this they burned it. When I asked him of his promise, he laughed and said he had forgotten to give the order."

GEJEK. 140 HOUSES.

25 Houses Totally Burned—55 Hay Stacks Burned.

This village was off the main line of march and perhaps for that reason suffered less. Here we spent our third night. We stayed in a very clean house and our hostess took us around the village in the morning. She said to us: "They started to kill my husband but I got out all my gold and gave it to them. I succeeded in getting my pretty daughter-in-law away so that they did not get her. We were in the mountains seven or eight days, then our cavalry came and delivered us." As we went around women would come out from the ruins and beg us to see their houses. One woman insisted on taking us into her ruined house. "Look," she said, "what a fine house I had—twelve rooms," and as we climbed up and down the ruins through her twelve-room house she wept bitterly and said, "will I ever have any home like this again?" One other woman said, "what ever they asked for on their advance we did for them, but what good did it do? Look at our homes."

Two men trying to rescue a woman were shot and the woman herself, taking advantage of the occasion, fled, but was shot down. Her body was found a few days later in the valley.

The teacher of the village, though not there at the time of the attack, was asked on his return to take notes of the villagers' statements, and he told us that the plan was well organized. It was evident that certain soldiers were delegated to certain forms of destruction. The old Khoja (religious teacher), a learned man, said he was threatened three times with the knife and, each time, money saved him. "All my religious books, my Koran for which I had paid about a hundred liras (one lira about four dollars) were torn to pieces before my eyes and burned. I finally escaped but, on my return, found my house partly burned."

In this same village the wealthiest man said, "Yes, we gave freely to the army of all we had when they went through and, on their return, if they had even stripped our houses, we would still have said, 'It is war, but, to burn our homes and to violate our women, this is barbarism.'"

The same sentiment was expressed by a woman who said, "when the army went through here we did everything they asked us to do; we gave of our butter, our eggs, our chickens, we baked bread. But what good did it do? This (the ruined homes), is our reward."

Even the simple villager recognised the right of an advancing army to be fed off the country, but the wanton destruction one could not, nor do we wish to, justify as a necessary part of war.

As we were about to leave the village a group of women surrounded us telling of the various happenings. One said, "It was my sister-in-law who was shot when she tried to escape from the hands of the soldiers. My daughter-in-law was seized and violated. I begged the soldiers not to

burn my house and their reply was, 'Is not your husband a Kemal soldier? Get your rights then from Kemal.'"

KOCHASH. 100 HOUSES—20 NOT BURNED.

We reached here after a ride of several hours. Near it we saw a few oxen grazing and met only one ox cart. Wandering through the streets we came across an ex-soldier who had been a guard in an English prisoner camp. "I know a few English words," he said, and then he repeated some. "I have been a soldier many years," he went on, "but I never saw soldiers do what was done to us here. My brother-in-law was killed because he tried to protect some women. When I tried to run away they pushed me bound on a pile of burning hay but, finally I managed to get loose and run away. We were in the mountains ten days. Our mosque was very solidly built, it was very old. We did not see it burned but, as the ruin of it was so complete, we think it must have been destroyed by bombs."

Several people said that, as they tried to extinguish the fire, the Greeks said, "No, we have orders, if you put out the fire, to punish you." The people fled to a high place near the village burned and an auto came up with high officers; they cried out that the officers help them, but these did nothing. After the Greeks had gone they found three men with their throats cut in a garden. They do not know why, though one woman says it was because they tried to protect a woman. The animals they could not take, they killed. The village was rich in grain, this they burned. The mills were at a small village near by; these were all burned. On the advance they did not enter this village, but stayed during six days of the retreat, different parties entering. Each day they took about two thousand kilos of food stuffs. They began to burn the first day, and burned a little each day. At first they threw papers from aeroplanes, assuring the people that they should not be ill-treated.

BABADAD. 100 HOUSES.

All destroyed, the mill just outside, entirely destroyed.

Only two or three families are left here, all having fled toward Sivrihisar. Apparently the army was here many days, both on the advance and the retreat. Here fifteen women were attacked and four men killed. Everything was taken from here.

DEMIRE. 40 HOUSES—25 HOUSES LEFT.

On the advance, the Greek Hospital was here and the villagers said they were paid for things but, on the retreat, the soldiers robbed them of every bit of money. As they fled, that is the villagers, to the mountain, some managed to take there a bed and a quilt. Among those fleeing six women were seized and violated.

It was here the old lady said, "Yes, some were merciful."

In all these stories certain points come out, over and over again. The villagers were systematically destroyed.

"The work of destruction was done systematically."

"The officers were here (or near by), but either we were not allowed to see them, or they answered 'put out the fire yourself.'"

"There were many who spoke our language."

"When the first came in, we did all for them and they said they would not harm us but, on their retreat, they robbed and burned, saying 'we have orders.'"

"To take what they need, that is war, but why should they burn or kill what they could not use themselves?"

Since our visit we have read some of the Turkish official reports of these same villages; the facts agree with ours. Thus far a hundred and thirty villages have been reported as similarly destroyed. The state of the other one hundred and twenty-two is the same as those which we personally visited. Houses were burned, many men who refused to give money, were wounded and killed; women were violated, wheat, both on the harvest floor, or in the houses, was deliberately burned; sheep and cattle driven off and killed. In fact, every means by which the villagers could sustain life was destroyed.

Winter is coming on, the army itself must be fed first—it has already given much of what it had—unless a great effort is made these people, even if they survive the winter, have no prospects of a harvest for the next year.

We do not know whether the world now accepts as legitimate these methods of warfare; practised first, as they were, in Europe during the Great War. In any case, will it not feel sympathy for the suffering women and children and therefore in such a way that the Moslem world can not say, "We are Turks. Therefore they say nothing."

(Sd.) ANNIE I. ALLEN.
FLORENCE I. BILLINGS.

DADABHAI MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now nearly six years since that great and good "Grand Old Man" passed away from amongst us and although it is true in the language of the poet that he "must be wearing a truer crown than any wreath that we can weave him" the commonality is not made up of poets and does it not therefore reflect discredit upon us that we should remain silent over his memorial? Will any of your readers enlighten me as to how and where the movement stands.—Yours, etc.

Y. N. BHAIDO.

COLLAPSE OF HOUSES.

On account of heavy rains in Bombay of late a number of large trees were uprooted in the city. A portion of a four-storied house situated at Memonwada, and belonging to the City Improvement Trust, collapsed at 10.45 p.m. on the 23rd instant but fortunately nobody was injured.

A portion of the building fell on the roof of a house opposite, with the result that its roof and the first floor completely came down and fell on the ground floor which was used as a Sugar Refining Factory, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 7,000.

The next Session of the Behar Council will begin from 7th August at Ranchi. The Hon. Mr. Sinha, the President, is down with remittent fever since Friday last.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

CORPORATION REFUSES TO TAKE
ACTION.

BOMBAY'S BAD ROADS.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, afternoon, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

The Corporation considered the motion of Mr. Jehangir B. Baman Behram in regard to motor car accidents which has already been published.

Dr. Velker said that in New York the motor car owners were made to deposit 2,500 dollars as security and in case of accidents the owners were made liable for damages. He thought similar law should be enacted in Bombay.

Mr. B. N. Ganadai said there were some motorists who exceeded speed limit and were driving at the rate of 20, 25, 30 and at times 35 miles an hour. It was, therefore, the duty of the Police to prosecute those who exceeded speed limit.

Mr. Dabholker said if the motor car owners were made liable for the offence of chauffeurs, some chauffeurs who wanted to put their masters to trouble would purposely exceed the speed limit. There were also some roads like Abdul Rahman Street which required more widening to obviate accidents.

Mr. R. B. Jeejeebhoy as a driver of several years' experience was of opinion that the accidents were due more to the negligence of the pedestrians rather than the motorists.

PEDESTRIANS SHOULD BE PROSECUTED.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said in France the police were investigating into the causes of accidents and if they found the pedestrians in the wrong they (pedestrians) were prosecuted. The police should do the same thing in Bombay too as the pedestrians were not making a proper use of the foot paths.

Mr. Murzban said if motor cars were made to stop by law after tram cars many accidents would be averted. He, therefore, added a rider to this effect in Mr. Boman Behram's original proposition which was agreed to by the mover.

Mr. Nariman was of opinion that most of the accidents could be averted by pedestrians if they exercised a little care. Accidents for which motorists were responsible were very harshly dealt with by Magistrates. There should be some sort of rules to compel the pedestrians to occupy the footpaths. Most of the accidents were unfortunately among children because they did not use footpaths.

Mr. J. Baptista said the State should take upon themselves to pay damages in the streets. He instanced the case of Gas Company that in case of accidents they were liable for damages from the men who were injured for the accidents.

The Corporation considered that compared to Calcutta and Bombay, Bombay city fared much better in respect of accidents. He cited figures of Calcutta, whereas in Bombay there were only 24. In 1921 there were 95 accidents in the city against 69 in Bombay. In London in 1918 there were 497 accidents against 39 in Bombay, in 1919 there were 575 in London, against 46 in Bombay. In 1920 there were 500 in London against 54 in Bombay. He thought no useful purpose would be served by approaching the Government as both the Government and the police were doing their best in the interests of the city.

The proposition was put to the vote and lost by majority.

TELEPHONE CO.'S INCREMENT.

Dr. R. T. Nariman then moved that the Corporation enter their emphatic protest against and express their great disapprobation of the action taken by the Bombay Telephone Company in further increasing after a period of one year only, their rates, viz.—Rs. 175 to Rs. 200 per annum for private residence and from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 for offices, clubs, etc., especially in view of the fact that the Company has declared a dividend of Rs. 14 per cent. per annum to its shareholders after the last increase in their rates.

Dr. Nariman said that the time had come for the Corporation to take over the Telephone Company as a concern of the Municipality.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said that in India there were more telephones than all the telephones of the United Kingdom combined. When the Bombay Telephone Company introduces automatic system, which they are going to do shortly, the public complaints will be greatly reduced.

Mr. J. Baptista said the Corporation should investigate the monopoly of the Company in a democratic and socialist spirit.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

BOMBAY ROADS.

Mr. Hugo G. Cooke then moved:—

That having regard to the bad state of many parts of the main road from Bombay to Bandra via the Hornby Vellard, Worlee and Mahim, and to the fact that ever since this important thoroughfare was extensively widened, the general condition of its surface has remained deplorable, and, as moreover it is most desirable for the health and well-being of the citizens of Bombay that this road should be suitably good to attract people both to visit and live in the residential areas outside the city, this Corporation resolves to refer this matter to the Roads Committee with a request that they report to the Corporation within two months on the following points:—

(a) whether it is not desirable for orders to be given for this thoroughfare to receive special attention to ensure its being put in first class order as soon as possible; (b) within what time it will be possible to complete the necessary repairs;

(c) whether the present bad condition of the thoroughfare has been remedied, it will be possible to keep the road in good condition and thereby ensure that the chief exit for rapid moving traffic northwards from the city will become and

remain a credit and not a disgrace to the City."

Mr. J. M. Mehta sympathised with the motion of Mr. Cooke, but he thought that there were hundreds of roads in Bombay which required immediate repairs. Bombay to Bandra Road was only meant for motorists and one out of every thousand persons in Bombay had nothing to do with it. He opposed the motion because it was meant for only one class of people.

Mr. J. Baptista said that the roads in suburbs were much better off than the roads in his neighbourhood. As the motion was meant for the convenience of the motorists he opposed it.

Mr. H. P. Mody said, he was afraid, Mr. Baptista was speaking through his hat.

Mr. Baptista—My head is as good as your hat. (Laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Mody said it was his experience that the Bombay-Bandra Road was not in a good condition. As the road provided communication between Bombay and Salsette it required reasonable repairs. The Municipal Commissioner said he had no objection if the motion was sent to the Roads Committee. A part of the road was already repaired and other part would be taken in hand after the rains.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to next Thursday.

POONA'S WELCOME TO
HAKIMJI AND PANDITJI.TEXT OF MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, July 29.

The following is the text of the welcome address presented to Pandit Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan by the City Municipality of Poona.

Gentlemen:—We the President and members of the Poona City Municipality offer you a cordial welcome on the occasion of your first visit to this historical city.

You will feel interested to know that the immediately preceding address of this character given by this Municipality was exactly a year ago and to your own dear friend and leader, Mahatma Gandhi, whom he visited Poona on the 30th of July 1921 to unveil a portrait of the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, presented to this Municipality and now preserved in its portrait gallery. In following up that address with this, we feel that we have been happily able to continue what is a comparatively new tradition with this Municipality, a tradition, that is to say, of receiving non-official as well as official visitors to this city who deserve to be thus accorded a civic reception.

Your name, Hakimji, is now fairly on its way to become a household word among the people of the Deccan as well as in any other province in India. Many of them do not yet know that you can claim a long and honoured ancestry that goes back to the time of the Mogul King Babar, and that the fame of your family for the possession of the lore as well as the successful practice of Unani medicine is rivalled only by that for their enlightened and liberal views.

The Poona Municipal Council has been in quite a number of ways for all these years. But they all know, and they think they know at this moment, that you have allowed yourself to be placed at the head of Congress affairs at a critical time like the present, when Mahatmaji is in jail, and that you have decided even in the weak condition of your health to devote the whole of your time and energy to that task. But what is even of greater importance to the people is that in you they see an embodiment of the true spirit of Hindu-Muslim unity. You have succeeded in binding both the Hindus and the Mahomedans of the Imperial City of Delhi in one bond of fraternal feeling, and Hindus receive at your hands the same beneficent attention and assistance as your own coreligionists in your consulting rooms and hospital. It is this sectarian spirit of this enlightened kind alone that can speed on the work of nation building in India; and we wish you a long happy life to continue your self-imposed task as a healer of the body politic as well as the body physical in this country.

Your fame, Panditji, as a distinguished lawyer and political leader has long preceded you to Poona. We all know that as the first citizen at one time in Allahabad, you have now become one of the foremost leaders in India. The self-sacrificing devotion which you displayed in befriending the Punjab people in their sore need three years ago, the skill with which you have guided the Congress deliberations in very critical times; and last but not least, the readiness with which you went to jail when it became necessary to assert your self-respect as a free citizen, these have touched the heart of the Indian people; and they wish you success in the very delicate mission on which you have been now touring, the mission, viz., of ascertaining by personal inquiry the real condition of the country and giving it correct guidance for the future.

To you both, Hakimji and Panditji, we once accord a hearty welcome, and we hope that you will be enabled to carry with you a happy remembrance of this your memorable visit to Poona, a city which will forever remain indissolubly associated with such names as your political comrades, Ranade, Tilak and Gokhale.

SIND PROVINCIAL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

The Sind Provincial Civil Disobedience Enquiry Commission which was appointed at the Sukkur meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the Congress work of Sind and the possibilities of starting Civil Disobedience in the Province has begun its work.

Those gentlemen who wish to give evidence before the Commission should send, in their statements either in Sindhi or in English, to the Secretary, c/o the "Al-Wahid" office, Karachi, before Friday, the 25th of July, 1922. All the written statements will be considered by the Commission at its second meeting to be held at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 29th instant and the following days at the "Al-Wahid" Office, Karachi.

BOMBAY CITY AND
SUBURBS.

Arrangements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to discuss re-Municipal administration and manhood franchise, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6.30 p.m., Mr. Baptista to preside.

THURSDAY, July 27.

Women's Council "At Home," Town Hall. Speakers: Lady Reed and Dr. Sandilvani.

Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Annual General Meeting, New Queen's Road, 5.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 28.

English Mail Steamer Naldora due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 29.

The s.s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PHALKE.—Sambhagawati Lakshmbai Phalke, wife of Mr. Anant Shivram Phalke and daughter-in-law of Mr. S. G. Phalke, late Karbhari, Jawhar State died in Bombay on 21st July, 1922, at 8 a.m., (S. T.) aged 21. Mourned by her husband a child (male) of 4 years old and other relatives.

TODAY'S MEETING.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

At Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. there will be a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Reform Association to protest against the existing municipal grievances and to ask the Government to remove the system of election by nomination. Mr. J. M. Mehta will preside and among the principal speakers will be Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta, Prof. L. G. Khare, Mr. Jhavalala, and others.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday next at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Mulji Dullabji Ved will speak on the following subject:—"Humanity demands meeting place for India and England—the text of my message to the Premier."

LOK TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday the 1st proximo, being the 2nd Annual Day of Lok Tilak when Prof. Lalit, Messrs. Khadikar Jammadas Mehta, Lakshmdas Thirree and others will speak on the Life and Work of Lok Tilak.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Naldora with the English Mails of the 13th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

The Military Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment A.F.I. will play at the Esplanade Band Stand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (weather permitting).

ANGLO-INDIAN BOARD.

It is understood that Mr. S. S. Sathianthar, declined to work on the Committee appointed by the shareholders of the above Company at their meeting on Friday last.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

From the 1st of August 1922, the National (Arts and Science) College will hold its classes in the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya (second floor), Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. All correspondence should be directed to that address.

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The following books of Professor Sohrab H. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College, are the results of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call.
 1. **COMPANY LAW.** (1921) A book written specially for businessmen and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders and Accountants. Rs. 7.5. Just out.
 2. **MERCANTILE LAW.** (1920, 2nd Edition). This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 8.8.
 3. **HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES.** (1918) A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.0.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
 Tuesday, July 25, 1922.

THE CHARKHA.
 The message of Khaddar, which
 fortunately occupies a prominent place
 in the national programme, has sounded
 like a clarion call rousing the sense of
 economic independence among the mil-
 lions of the struggling nation. The
 Khaddar movement is not merely an eco-
 nomic movement. The spinning wheel
 is the symbol of the unity of the people.
 It is the emblem of their national re-
 generation. The flag of India proudly
 bears it. The charkha has found an
 honourable place in the cottages
 of the poor and houses of the middle
 classes; and in those unhappy tracts
 where starvation, resulting from recur-
 ring famines, has been chronic, the peo-
 ple have taken to spinning wheels as
 fish take to water. To the paper econo-
 mists the worth of the charkha owing to
 its little output and "ugly appearance" is
 not commensurate with the efforts spent
 upon it. "The khaddar movement must
 fail," says the sceptical Indian who
 has borrowed his industrial outlook
 from his British benefactors, "because
 it cannot successfully compete with huge
 Indian mills and Lancashire's textile in-
 dustry." The critics of Charkha, in
 their zeal to pronounce anathema
 on the movement, however, fail to see

that as a supplementary occupation of
 the agricultural classes spinning
 in villages and towns is bound to bring
 happy results and prove an
 insurance against famine. The few
 who that spinning work secures for hun-
 gry women and men are not a negligible
 sum; but go a long way to meet
 their scanty wants and bring them re-
 lief from day to day. The eminent
 Doctor of Bengal and a respected mem-
 ber of the Servants of India Society have
 proved beyond question that the Khad-
 dar movement, if soundly organised,
 is a veritable blessing to the semi-
 starving millions of India.

But apart from economic con-
 siderations, charkha and khaddar are a
 sure and indispensable means of cement-
 ing unity between members of various
 classes, castes and creeds and rousing
 and developing in them a feeling of pa-
 triotism. No nation can ever hope to be
 great and free unless it becomes self-
 reliant. For a country like India it is a
 shame and a disgrace that, with her
 illimitable resources, she should be
 made to depend for clothing her chil-
 dren on Lancashire or Japan. Since
 her indigenous industries were destroyed
 in a systematic manner that casts an
 indelible slur on the rule of the early
 days of the East India Company, the
 woes and miseries of the children of the
 soil have been endless. The resurrection
 of the charkha has once more kindled
 hopes in the minds of the people and, if
 steadily pursued, it will guarantee
 industrial revival and economic pros-
 perity in the future. Mahatma Gandhi
 has summed up the mighty potentialities
 of the charkha in his historic letter to
 Hakim Ajmal Khan. He wrote:—

"To me the visible symbol of All-
 India unity and, therefore, of the ac-
 ceptance of non-violence as an indis-
 pensable means for the realisation of
 our political ambition, is undoubtedly
 the charkha, i.e. khaddar. Only
 those who believe in cultivating a non-
 violent spirit and eternal friendship
 between Hindus and Mussalmans will
 daily and religiously spin. Universal
 hand-spinning and the universal
 manufacture and use of hand-
 spun and hand-woven khaddar
 will be a substantial, if not absolute,
 proof of real unity and non-
 violence. And it will be a recogni-
 tion of a living kinship with the dum-
 masses. Nothing can so unify and
 revivify India as the charkha. It is
 by all India of the spinning wheel as
 a daily sacrifice to the khaddar
 wearers' privilege and duty."

The national movement launched by
 Gandhiji demanded sacrifices from every
 section of the people of India. But
 there was one supreme call which
 the father of the movement insistently
 made. When the prison gates were
 closed behind him he left one message
 for his countrymen, the steady prosecu-
 tion of which, he assured them, would
 usher in the dawn of freedom. He said
 to those who took leave of him while
 parting from the scene of trial
 after the sentence was pronounced on
 him, "Ply on the spinning wheel; put
 on khaddar." With his faith unshaken
 in the power of the charkha, while con-
 fined within the stone walls of the jail,
 he is silently but eloquently preaching
 to his countrymen, whom he loves and
 for whom he has suffered and is
 suffering, the infinite poten-
 tialities of the spinning wheel.

The lesson of the bundle of
 yarn received by Mrs. Gandhi from the
 Superintendent of the Yeravada jail
 cannot be lost upon the workers in the
 cause of Swaraj. There is but one mes-
 sage from that mighty soul of India for
 his country's deliverance and to protect
 it from the growing evils of impover-
 ishment. Those who truly feel the
 crushing burden of misery and starvation
 under which a large number of people are
 groaning, cannot but see in the Charkha
 the means of economic deliverance.
 Charkha and khaddar are the rallying
 point of all India. Tumultuous distrac-
 tions of political controversies and per-
 sonal ascriptions should be silenced; and
 all those who have truly at heart the in-
 terests of their country cannot but join
 hands while working for common ideals
 and advancing the common cause of
 Swadeshi and khaddar. Khaddar offers
 a meeting ground for all people regard-
 less of their different political creeds and
 opinions. The one thing essential to
 work for khaddar is the love of the
 Motherland. Will the Co-operators
 and the Liberals give proof of the same?

BLOW TO A FLOURISHING
INDUSTRY.

We have already referred to the high-
 handed proceedings of the officials at
 Malegaon. On 6th June, 1922, the Gov-
 ernment of Bombay, Home Department,
 issued a notification validating the
 irregularities of the district officials, in
 respect of the recoveries to be made
 from the residents of Malegaon to de-
 fray the cost of the punitive Police and
 the amount of compensation awarded to

certain persons in consequence of the
 destruction of property during the riot
 of the 25th April, 1921. In the first
 part of the notice dealing with taxation
 on account of the punitive Police, the
 notification lays down that the cost
 "shall be defrayed wholly by a tax im-
 posed on the Mahomedan income tax
 payers who are inhabitants of the said
 town and by a rate assessed on the prop-
 erty of such other inhabitants of the
 said town hereinbelow notified" (the
 italics are ours). In the second part,
 the notification further states that the
 cost of the punitive Police and the total
 amount of compensation awarded by the
 District Magistrate, Nasik, "shall be
 assessed and recovered," by realiz-
 ing from each of the Mahomedan in-
 come-tax payers "nine times the
 amount of the income-tax payable by
 him in 1920-21," and by levying on the
 Mahomedan and Hindu shop-keepers of
 Malegaon dealing in saris and yarn, a
 sum calculated at the rate of 6 annas
 per sari on the average number of saris
 purchased by them annually from the
 Momin weavers or at a rate of Rs. 5 per
 bale of yarn on the average number of
 bales of yarn annually sold by them to
 the Momin weavers. In the second
 class of assesses, the excuse was that
 the merchants were asked to pay "on
 behalf of the Momin adult weavers."

It is a novel method of raising the wind,
 especially for a Government to resort to,
 and, according to our information,
 fancy assessments have been made on
 the merchants and, in many cases, the
 guiding principle of assessment, we are
 told, has not been the actual or antici-
 pated turn-over of the merchants indi-
 viduals but their political predilections
 as noted in the books of the Police. Of
 course, if the authorities insist on the
 proverbial "pound of flesh," the result
 must be that many of the merchants
 will be compelled to leave the town,
 just as many of the weavers have already
 done, to escape the ruin that is staring
 them in the face. By the terms of the
 notification, the merchants are asked to
 pay certain fixed amounts, not on the
 turnover they expect during the current
 and ensuing years, but on "the average
 number of saris hitherto purchased
 by them from the Momin weavers of
 Malegaon annually," which means that
 though there may be a slump in the
 trade or the weaving industry may be
 adversely affected, as has already been
 the case, the Malegaon merchants will
 have to pay the amount demanded of
 them without demur. In these circum-
 stances it is not surprising that several
 merchants have closed down their
 business, and intimated the fact of their
 doing so to the Collector of Nasik. But
 that functionary has refused to pay heed
 to their cries and has been insisting
 that, whether they continue to do busi-
 ness or not, pay they must! The im-
 pending fate of the octogenarian Maddu
 Bechu has been in the nature of a
 warning to them all, and though they
 are undoubtedly anxious to leave Male-
 gaon in search of a more habitable
 place, they seem to be hampered by the
 great uncertainty about the extraordi-
 nary liability that has been thrust on them.

We could understand the authorities
 holding the Momin weavers liable to
 damages; but how they could insist
 upon merchants who might suspend
 their business making good the amounts
 demanded of them, is altogether un-
 intelligible. The notification, however,
 leaves no room for doubt that only those
 who are dealing in saris and yarn are
 to pay on behalf of the weavers, and it
 goes without saying that those who do
 not deal in them or who give up deal-
 ing are counted out for purposes of the
 exaction. In this connection, it is
 also worth while to bear in mind
 that in the long run it is neither the
 Momin weaver nor the merchant that
 finds the money; but it is the Hindu
 weavers of the saris woven at Malegaon
 who will have to pay, though immedi-
 ately the burden may seemingly fall on
 the weavers and the merchants, whether
 the authorities intend it or not, the
 result of the measures taken by them
 would be to ruin a flourishing industry,
 just as they have already succeeded in
 demoralizing the weavers, or, in other
 words, almost killing the goose that laid
 the golden eggs. Besides producing great
 discontent, such measures are calculated
 to defeat their own ends, and whatever
 might befall Malegaon, a grave respon-
 sibility rests on the Government, though
 in their present mood they are evident-
 ly not disposed to give dispassionate
 consideration to all the bearings of the
 question, and more especially the in-
 equity involved in such absurd imposts.
 The aggrieved merchants have, it seems
 to us, only one course open to them
 and that is to bid good-bye to Malegaon
 and let the authorities derive such
 satisfaction as they may from the con-
 sequence of their high-handed methods,
 unless in the meantime sober counsels
 prevail with Government, and the
 present orders are wholly modified and
 applied, so as to be felt the least harshly.

Notes of the Day

The Greek Horror.
 We publish elsewhere the report of two
 American ladies belonging to the Near East
 Relief Commission as to the systematic de-
 vastation of Anatolia by the Greek "Army
 of Occupation" so-called. We call the at-
 tention of our readers to it. Comment is
 superfluous.

The Riff Republic.
 When sending us the documents regard-
 ing the war in the Riff (Morocco) which we
 publish elsewhere, an English correspondent
 writes as follows:—"The Riff has success-
 fully resisted Spain. It declares itself an
 independent Republic. The French may
 later use the 'integrity of the Sultanate'
 (if they can) in the name of His Shareefian
 Majesty, just as they are working that
 pathetic Majesty to oppose a British veto
 in Tangier. The Riff 'Government' has
 resolved to send a delegation of three to
 England at any rate—it would like to send
 to the world, but even the passage to Eng-
 land finds them non-plussed by the expense.
 It will cost £200 or £250 to bring them
 over, and as they have only a few hundred
 puestas they are waiting, one at Tangier
 and two at Gibraltar. We may find them
 here one fine day, on borrowed money; but
 even so, what of entertaining and advertis-
 ing them? . . . If you know of any
 generous Muslim who desires to finance a
 mission which, in its way, has as serious a
 message of the unity and vitality of Islam
 as Afghanistan has—then get him to send
 any financial assistance for this voice from
 the Western land of Islam."

A Modern Rip Van Winkle.
 Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, a member of the
 Indian Legislative Assembly, is reported
 to have said at a reception given by Lady
 Lutens, in London, that delay in carrying
 out the reforms suggested by the Assembly,
 of which he himself is a shining light,
 would seriously shake the faith even of the
 Moderate Party. Apparently, he is not
 aware that the Moderate Party as such
 has almost lost its faith in the reforms, and
 two leading members of the Party—Messrs.
 Jannadas Dwarakadas and Seshagiri Iyer
 have already expressed their disappoint-
 ment—and even, their chagrin—that the
 reforms are but a sham. Sir Sivaswamy
 Iyer is like a modern Rip Van Winkle,
 who still thinks that the reforms could be
 made an article of living faith among
 Indians, be they of the Moderate Party,
 if only Whitehall and Downing Street would
 let them co-operate with the men on the
 spot—with the bureaucrats of Simla and
 Delhi! All this effusion comes of not
 understanding that, reforms or no re-
 forms, the Government of India,
 whether made up of white or brown
 bureaucrats, continue to be a subordinate
 branch of Whitehall and Downing Street,
 and owe no effective responsibility to the
 Indian people. The only reform that can
 ever conciliate the people and bring
 them to the side of Govern-
 ment is one which would make the Govern-
 ment of India responsible to them
 not only in name but in practice.
 Once this fundamental of Indian politics
 is conceded, questions of detail will not
 present any great difficulty for solution.
 Sir Sivaswamy will do well, therefore, to
 emphasise this aspect of the matter instead
 of hugging to his bosom an old delusion
 about the reforms.

Fiji Whites Again!
 The periodical outbursts of the white
 settlers of Fiji might be treated only as
 hysterical fits but for the tragedy involved
 in the whole question. The Europeans of Fiji,
 though they owe their prosperity to Indian
 Labour, will be the last persons in the
 world to act in conformity with the resolu-
 tion of the Imperial Conference of 1921.
 The latest news from Fiji states that a
 vigorous campaign against the granting of
 equal political status to the Indians has
 been set on foot under the guidance of the
 Mayor. The Indian public has made it
 abundantly clear that it is on the burning
 question of the position of Indians abroad
 that the "prestige" of England and the
 value that the people of this country should
 attach to the pledges of the British Cab-
 iner rest. In the meanwhile, will the
 Government expedite the publication of the
 report of the Fiji Deputation?

Indians in Kenya.
 The public meeting held last week at the
 Excelsior Theatre to protest against the
 grossly unjust treatment meted out to In-
 dians in the Colonies and which, in effect,
 levelled a severe condemnation at the atti-
 tude of the Colonial Government, gave a
 striking proof of the unanimous opinion of
 the citizens of Bombay on the question regard-
 less of their political differences. Some of
 the speakers—and most of them were co-
 operators—declared in no uncertain terms
 that their faith in the Government's pledg-
 es was altogether shattered and Mr. Nataraj
 told the whole truth when he said
 that the people came to regard "pledges"
 as "something to be broken." It was,
 however, left to the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai
 Samaldas to relate the story of the indigni-
 ties and humiliation to which the Indians
 are subjected in East Africa in burning and
 eloquent words that roused deep indignation
 among the audience. The following
 resolution passed by most of the districts
 in Kenya as a result of intensive campaign
 of insidious propaganda carried on by

some unscrupulous White settlers gives an
 insight into the manner of their agitation:—

That this meeting of Europeans, warn-
 ed by the state of sedition and licence
 which the inappropriate present policy has
 brought about in India, and by the
 straits to which their fellow-countrymen,
 women, and the loyal natives are thereby
 reduced, registers its determination to op-
 pose the imposition upon this country of
 any policy which does not contain sure
 safeguards against the possibility of the
 European and African peoples of this
 Colony suffering a like fate.

The people in this country know very well
 to what "straits" the fellow-countrymen of
 the Whites in East Africa are reduced as
 a result of the state of "sedition and
 licence" prevailing in India. And the In-
 dian public cannot be deluded into believing
 that the European settlers can, by per-
 version of language, be called friendly to
 the "Natives" of East Africa.

Friends Indeed!
 Mr. Andrews, in one of the recent arti-
 cles while giving his impressions of Harry
 Thuku, the deported leader of the "Natives",
 describes the grievances which the latter
 brought forward by means of petitions and
 resolutions passed at public meetings of the
 "Natives". They constitute a severe in-
 dictment against any people who have set-
 tled in a foreign country. At any rate they
 dispose of the preposterous claim to friend-
 liness on the part of the "Whites". Mr.
 Andrews summarises them as follows:—

(1) The terrible abuse of flogging prac-
 tised by settlers. The weapon used was
 the *kipoko*, or rhinoceros-hide lash. The
 use of this, to an almost unlimited ex-
 tent, had again and again, I was told,
 nearly brought about a native rising on a
 small scale. The best settlers were alto-
 gether against it, but they could not restrain
 the worst.

(2) The continual attempt, countenanced
 by the European Convention of Associa-
 tions, to force a pliant Government to en-
 croach still further on the 'reserves' which
 are the only soil left to the original
 inhabitants of the country; for the
 Africans are not allowed to own, or buy,
 agricultural land in the Highlands, out-
 side these 'reserves'.

(3) To claim that a fair proportion of
 the revenue collected, by means of the
 hut tax, from the Africans should be re-
 turned to them in grants for the educa-
 tion of their children. I cannot remem-
 ber the exact figure spent on education
 out of the seven to eight hundred thou-
 sand pounds, annually collected in taxes
 from the natives, but it was disgracefully
 low. There has been a very slight im-
 provement lately.

(4) To prevent young girls and young
 women being enticed or forced out of the
 reserves for labour purposes. The immor-
 ality, which followed, such female labour
 recruitment, has been ex-
 plained by Dr. Norman Leys, who was a
 medical officer in the British East Africa
 Protectorate in the days before it was
 made Kenya Colony. One of his sentences
 I remember, in which he speaks of the
 practices of the recruited men.—

"They are paid their wages by the
 month, and they marry by the month. The
 system fits the life."

What sort of friends are they, we ask, who
 are responsible for such gross misdeeds and
 moral depravity? With what face can they
 urge that the ousting of the Indians is in
 the best interests of the "Natives"? **Candid Comment.**

Just at the moment when the return of
 the Prince of Wales is being made much
 of and panegyrics are being pronounced in
 Imperialist circles over the "success" of
 his Indian and Far Eastern tour, the
 following apt and candid comments from
 "The Outlook" will be read with in-
 terest:—
 "The scenes in the streets were the
 more interesting in that the public has
 clearly sensed that the visit to India was
 a mistake, and did more harm than good.
 London was determined to show the
 Prince that it knew he was not respon-
 sible for the trip, and that he did his
 best in an impossibly difficult situation
 in which he should never have been
 placed. Now that it is all over, it would
 be most interesting could the opinion of
 the Prince himself on his progress
 through India be made available, as is
 of course most unlikely. . . . The
 Prince is the Prince and England loves
 him as he is and would not have him
 otherwise. He has done wonders among
 our own people in Canada and
 Australasia; New York took him to her
 heart. But whatever Government official
 reasoned by analogy that because Cana-
 dians and Australians liked the Prince
 he would similarly impress Asiatics
 should have his wooden head removed
 from his official shoulders."

A Constitutional Safeguard.
 The "Servant of India" writes:—
 "We commented in our last issue on the
 declaration of fundamental rights contained
 in the Constitution drafted by the Provin-
 cial Government for the Irish Free State.
 But in the section dealing with the Judi-
 ciary there is another Article—more ex-
 plicit—which provides a further safeguard
 of individual liberty. Article 69 says:

No one shall be tried save in due course of
 law, and extraordinary courts shall not be
 established. The jurisdiction of courts mar-
 tial shall not be extended to or exercised over
 the civil population save in time of war, and
 in accordance with the regulations to be pre-
 scribed by law. Such jurisdiction shall not be
 exercised in any area in which the civil courts
 are open or capable of being held, and no
 person shall be removed from one area to
 another for the purpose of creating such
 jurisdiction.
 This Article embodies a theory of martial
 law propounded by writers on constitutional
 law like Dicey, but not always observed by
 the authorities in control. Trial by jury
 is also secured by the Irish Constitution."

SYRIA AND PALESTINE MANDATES.

CONFIRMED BY COUNCIL OF LEAGUE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH EXPLANATIONS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

Though the Council of the League of Nations, yesterday, confirmed the mandates for Syria and Palestine, the formal assent will not be given until tomorrow when the British and French representatives give explanations regarding the mandates.

The Syrian mandate was first considered, yesterday, when it appeared that the only objection emanated from Italy. Conversations on the subject are proceeding in Paris, and the mandate will operate when these result in an agreement.

Discussion on the Palestine mandate centred mainly round Article Fourteen for safeguarding the holy places. As a result of the detailed exchange of views, a new draft of this article has been drawn up, and will be published to-morrow.

BULGARIA'S CLAIM.

Another interesting matter, raised in the Council, was Bulgaria's claim for protection from Rumania, Jugoslavia and Greece, who, it is alleged, are threatening Bulgaria on account of the deprivations of Comitadj bands. This question was settled by all the four States giving a formal pledge to abide by the Covenant of League.

"OBSERVER'S" STATEMENT.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Observer" states that the Council of the League of Nations has reserved Article Fourteen of the Palestine mandate dealing with the commission on the holy places for the final consideration at the next session of the Council.

RESULT OF WEEK'S FIGHTING IN LIMERICK.

100 IRREGULARS CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 23.

Throughout the week of fighting in Limerick, the Free State forces were outnumbered, being seven hundred against a thousand irregulars. The latter retreated when threatened with encirclement after an artillery bombardment, and only a hundred were taken prisoner. Four barracks occupied by the rebels were burned down. Only the thirteenth century tower in King John's Castle, which defied destruction in the days of Cromwell, has emerged unscathed and dominates the ruins of the castle and the barracks.

TRIAL OF 9 GEORGIAN PIRATES.

4 CONVICTED : 5 ACQUITTED.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

Aix-en-Provence (France).—The trial, in the Assize Court, of nine Georgian pirates charged with robbing passengers of the French mailboat Soudra in the Black Sea, in May, 1920, resulted in four prisoners being sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and the others acquitted.

The proceedings were most laborious as the accused spoke only an indifferent Russian and no French. One maintained he was an officer of the British Secret Service. The others declared their only object was to rob the rich Persian aboard. It transpires that the robbers had not interfered with the property of passengers whom they believed to belong to the proletariat.

MR. SASTRI IN AUCKLAND.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

Auckland, July 24.—On his arrival here, yesterday, Mr. Sastri was given civic reception. There was a large attendance.

MR. SASTRI'S WONDER.

URGES ENFRANCHISEMENT OF INDIANS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

AUCKLAND (NEW ZEALAND) July 24.

At the civic reception given him here Mr. Sastri asked why Indians in Self-governing Dominions, although they were British subjects, were alone told they could not get a vote measure of enfranchisement than they possessed in their own country. Where the Indian population exceeded the White population, as in Natal, equality could not be granted, said Mr. Sastri, so their opponents claimed that it was inadvisable to create a precedent. He recognised that South Africa was on a different footing but there was no need for other Dominions to vex themselves with that problem, for South Africa was expressly excluded by the decision of the Premiers' Conference and it was improper for other Dominions to delay the solution of the vexed problem.

The death is announced of Mrs. Everard

GERMAN FINANCES.

CONTROL PROPOSED BY GUARANTEES COMMITTEE.

VIOLENT PROTESTS FROM GERMAN PRESS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Berlin.—Newspaper generally condemn the proposals of the Guarantees Committee for the control of Germany's finances. They criticise them on the ground that they infringe Germany's sovereignty. The Berlin "Tagblatt" says the control is bearable only if it is limited to the moratorium period. The "Deutsche Zeitung" says Germany in future will be like a Balkan State or a Negro Republic under the supervision of enemies and despots. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says not even Turkey has been subjected to such proposals.

GERMANY & MORATORIUM

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR'S REJOINER

LONDON, July 23.

Berlin.—Replying to the President of the Guarantees Committee, the Imperial Chancellor says that despite heavy burdens imposed by them, Germany and the German Government will undertake to carry out the measures mentioned in the Committee's memorandum for the duration of the moratorium. The German Government assumes that the sovereignty of the Empire will be preserved and the course of administration will not be disturbed, and that the secrets connected with taxation and business will be protected. As regards the combating flight of capital, the resolution of the Supreme Council of Allies, of August 13th, 1921, in regard to the export of capital, will now be carried out.

REPARATIONS.

FRENCH GOVT. TO INTERVIEW LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, July 23.

The today in the Anglo-French conversations in regard to the reparations has been terminated by the French Government officially intimating that it will place itself at the disposal of Mr. Lloyd George for an interview as from August 1st.

HEALTH OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1921—A RECORD YEAR.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

That 1920 is a record year, as far as vital statistics are concerned, is revealed in the annual report of the Registrar-General for England and Wales, which shows that births were 557,782, the highest figure on record. The death-rate was twelve point four per cent. per thousand, the lowest proportion recorded, the deaths totalling 166,130. The last figure is the lowest since 1862 when the population was about half its size in 1920.

The infant mortality was at a very low rate, being eighty per thousand of births. Total marriages, during the year, were 379,962 and the natural increase of population was 491,652. These two figures establish records.

Divorces were nearly three times as numerous as those of any year before 1919. The death-rate from tuberculosis was considerably below any of the previous year, but deaths from measles were doubled and the cancer death-rate increased.

MALAVIYAJI'S ARREST IMPENDING.

THREATENED RESIGNATION OF A VICEROY'S COUNCIL MEMBER.

The "Abhyudaya" of Allahabad has heard of a rumour that a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council has threatened resignation if Malaviyaji is not arrested and also that a special member has been appointed to find out particles of sedition in the speeches of Malaviyaji. The "Abhyudaya" does not fully believe in this but yet sees no impossibility in it.

THE ARBITERS OF EUROPE'S DESTINY.

TEN DAYS' CONVERSATION

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Paris.—It is anticipated that conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Poincaré will begin on August 1st and will last for not more than ten days. The two Premier will deal chiefly with reparations but they will also probably try to settle the details of procedure to be proposed to Greek and Turkish Governments for the settlement of the Near East question. There will also be exchange of view in regard to Tangier and this matter is likely to be referred to the Committee of British, French and Spanish experts. The question of Austria may also be considered.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

CAPITALIST OPPOSITION.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 24.

To-day was a day devoted to amendments to the Municipal Bill. The President allowed many amendments to be brought in without previous notice. The whole day's debate has not brought the Council much nearer the final stages of the Bill. The President had occasion severely to pull up Mr. M. W. Madhan when he was raising irrelevant objections by saying that he must have been sleeping when discussion was going on. This had the desired result. When the Council met again all the arguments for and against the Bill were repeated with some variations but the task before the friends of the Bill was not the task before the speaker after speaker got up and directed his heavy artillery to smash the appeals rather than arguments for special treatment or a special class. Mr. Haji gave a good bit of valuable advice to Parsi members to identify themselves with the people in their onward march and voice their grievances and not to remain aloof as an aristocratic and separate body. If they did that he thought nobody would be molested at the results than the Parsis themselves, who would be returned to the Corporation in large numbers. Mr. S. K. Bole who followed him was no less sarcastic and downright in his denunciation of special representation. He pointed out that Europeans had all along spurned to take advantage of the opportunities offered them by the justices electoral roll. He was surprised now at the revival of their interest in affairs of the Municipal Corporation. He might have gone much further and asked what kind of interest the present European Corporators took in matters of the Corporation.

Mr. Dadachanjhi who had a few minutes' enough of his lip sympathy for universal suffrage in the Corporation by opposing the ten-rupee franchise, paid his homage to that principle and strongly opposed the Bill. Elementary education being withheld from the proletariat, he thought that defect could now be remedied by withholding the vote also from them. Suggestions had been made that Parsis had money and did that mean, he asked, that his community should bribe the voters and get votes? Sardar Dalal also along with Mr. Parshotamdas Thakore gave his halting support to the Bill as he saw no good coming out of it. Sardar Mutalik, himself a landlord, asked the opponents of the Bill not to be guided by the interests of minorities but to move with the time spirit. Mr. Hidayatullah who made a short speech, as he always does when he has to reply, answered some of Mr. Dadachanjhi's points and twitted the Corporation for not giving the poor people in Bombay, education and then complaining about it. The Bill passed this second reading without a division.

Mr. Hidayatullah's amendment empowering sixteen members to be appointed by the Government instead of fifteen was easily adopted by the Council, but his next amendment for placing the European Chamber of Commerce on parity with the Indian Chamber thus taking away the former's right of sending two members to the Corporation brought down the Chamber's representative in a passionate protest against this sacrilege. He did not plead, neither did he supplicate. He asked the Council were they to be punished for their past mistakes? Were the sins of the past generation to be visited on the present and future generations? He complained of the lonely atmosphere to Europeans in the Corporation and spoke of the future alluring prospects of cooperation between the Corporation and his Chamber. Mr. Nelson said he was a practical man but he forgot to say what his Chamber as a practical body had done in and for the Corporation. Their nominees but barely opens his mouth in the Corporation and whenever he does so, it is only for the purpose of supporting some reactionary measure. Such kind of votes will not do in these days. How ever Mr. Nelson's protest went unheeded and the Council adopted the amendment without further ado. The new Corporation will have membership of 10 and not hundred as originally proposed by the Select Committee. The ninety-six elected and nominated members will elect ten members who will be eminently useful to the Corporation. After some further amendments of minor importance the Council adjourned.

TEN-RUPEE FRANCHISE.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held to-day. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presided. Discussion on the second reading of the City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill was proceeded with. Mr. L. S. Haji said that the City of Bombay was a democracy as was given to this Council. According to political science every community should have representation according to its strength. Ten-rupee franchise would bring into the Corporation all those people who were really able to take part in Municipal affairs. The body which handled large sums of money and had the large amount of responsibility was the Council.

and he thought future representatives in the Corporation would be able to do better work than the present body. He asked the Parsis to keep abreast of other communities and not to lag behind. He also asked them to do their duty to identify themselves with the people and voice their grievances and not to be proud and remain aloof as an aristocratic body, separate by themselves and if they did that there would be no difficulties and obstacles in the progress of Self-Government in this country. He appealed to them to march forward and identify themselves with the onward march and rising tide of democracy which the Bill before them would give to the City of Bombay. If they did that they would have no cause to regret the result of the elections held under the new Bill. He supported the Bill.

Mr. S. K. Bole said, up to now most of the seats were monopolised by the Parsis. With a population of 50,000 they had 22 members in the Corporation and the Hindus with a population of seven lakhs had only three seats. The Marathas had only three seats. Mr. Cursetji Jehangir had never raised his voice for their proper representation. He assured his Parsi friends that they would be able to command a large number of votes as they were rich landlords and wanted it was wanted for the depressed classes. He was surprised at the speeches of European members, for they had not at all taken advantage of the facilities that were offered to them. European J. P.'s could have returned nearly six members but not a single candidate had come forward. That showed how anxious they were to serve the city.

Mr. S. T. Kamli supported, saying the Presidency wanted complete Self-Government and the very citizens of Bombay were opposing the passage of the Bill on account of the ignorance of the masses of the City of Bombay. By not giving them the vote the city had robbed the people of their legitimate rights.

Mr. Dadachanjhi said he opposed the Bill because it was a bold step they were taking to give a landlord Corporation franchise. With elementary education they would never be able to exercise their franchise. He was even for universal suffrage but without education the vote could not take any step forward. Some members had said that the Parsis had money and that they must therefore have power. Did they mean to suggest that the Parsis should bribe the voters. Mr. Parshotamdas had said he was going to give a halting support but the speaker could not understand what he meant by that. He could understand only two things support or no support. Rao Sahib C. C. Halkoti also spoke.

HALTING SUPPORT.

Sardar Adarji Dalal gave his halting support to the Bill because he firmly believed that lowering of franchise would deteriorate the calibre of the electorate. When new electric schemes were coming, when new responsibilities were being added he thought only good men should be sent to the Corporation.

A DEMOCRATIC SARDAR.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik said he knew exactly what fears of landlord classes were but he warned them not to go against the currents of time. Communal representation was no good and all criticism in this regard had been answered by the authors of the Montford Report. It was not education that was required, but it was stronger common sense that was required. Non-Parsi communities had sent many Parsis as members of Councils as against a Hindu and that showed that there was no strength in their arguments. Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it was due to the non-cooperation movement.

Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah said it was complained that voters were not educated but in a house duty was it to educate the masses if not of the Corporation? They said the Corporation would have more responsibilities to bear in the immediate future. In that case the Corporation ought to be more responsible to and more representative of the people and they could not do it better than by widening the franchise. They were only going to give franchise to a part of the population who were kept back from their legitimate rights for a long time. The second reading of the Bill was then passed and it was then read clause by clause.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved an amendment that instead of 100 members there should be 106. He said when the 96 members were elected and nominated they would sit together and counting ten they might find out that they might require the help of some useful members or that some useful and eminent men who might have been left out were necessary to be elected. His point was that by this means at least ten good and true men might be elected to the Corporation. This amendment was postponed till the end of the session. President's suggestion. An amendment was accepted making Government nominations sixteen instead of fifteen.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then moved his amendment to add at the end of the clause there that ten co-operated Corporators be

(Continued on page 8.)

"WAGING WAR."

MOPLAH LANDLORDS DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, July 22.

When the hearing of the case in which the four Moplah landlords were charged with waging war against the King was resumed to-day, by Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., Special Judge, Mr. K. P. Gopal Menon, Bar-at-law, cross-examined witness Oonimkhan Nayar. He stated that he had not presented a petition to the Collector of Malabar and that it was a constable who took him to the Circle Inspectors of Police, Calicut and Tirur. Next witness Ayyappan stated that he had presented a petition to the Collector, but that he had not mentioned in it about the manufacture of swords. Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor, witness stated that he did not mention about the manufacture of swords in his petition as he was afraid that he would be guilty of an offence. He had mentioned in his petition only about the loading of his house. Mr. Grant then with permission of the Court put in copies of the three charge sheets filed against the accused in the Special Magistrate's Court and submitted that the charge of murder had been laid against the 3rd and 4th accused and that the material difference was that the charge of murder was against the 3rd accused alone. He further submitted that the witnesses mentioned in those charge sheets were not witnesses examined in the present case.

The Prosecuting Inspector Karuvu was then examined as a Court witness. He stated that when he prepared the charge sheet on the 19th December he had no information about any other charges being investigated against the accused. He was instructed by Sub-Inspector Kellappen to prepare the charge sheet. It was found from the statements of the 4th, 5th and 6th Prosecution witnesses that they had in early stage of their statements accused the first and second accused only of forcible conversion. The Public Prosecutor submitted that the witnesses had given a detailed statement before the Sub-Inspector of Kunnamangalam, but that the Sub-Inspector mentioned only the charge of forcible conversion, as a charge under section 121 I.P.C. required sanction of Government. A Magistrate could not take cognisance of an offence under section 121 I. P. C. without sanction of Government.

His Honour remarked that if all the facts had been known a better case could have been presented. His Honour then went through the evidence of each witness. The Public Prosecutor did not rely upon the evidence of the three of prosecution witnesses.

His Honour in the end discharged all the four accused.

BONFIRE OF FILM PROHIBITED IN HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND) July 24.

The District Magistrate of Hyderabad has prohibited the exhibition of a Cinema film showing bonfires of foreign cloths at Ahmedabad during the last Congress session.

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTIONS IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND) July 24.

The "Hindu" office was searched by the police for the fourth time. This time they took away 492 copies of Bharat Sangit, a pamphlet containing national songs. The editors of newspapers the "Shakti" and the "Sindh" are being tried under Section 500 I.P.C. for defamation against two Indian revenue officials respectively. The former is in jail for refusing to furnish bail while the editor of the "Sindh", though a non-co-operator has offered bail on account of, it is said, his ill health.

Tilak press of Sukkur was searched by the Sukkur police and the manuscript copy of an article headed "Signs of end" contributed to the columns of the newspaper "Sindh" by a young Karachiite Sethia was taken away.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST MR. M. HUQ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, July 24.

Another case under Section 500 I.P.C. has been filed against Mr. Mazharul Haque, Editor of the "Motherland" by the Jailor, Buxar Jail. The case will come up on the 8th August.

Official and Personal.

Mr. J. F. Jennings has left Government House, Poona on Saturday last and Mr. A. L. Parsons has arrived at Government House, Poona on the 22nd instant.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended an "At Home" given by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer to meet the delegates to the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference at Khandwani Mansion, Poona.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST M. KUTBUDDIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 24.

Mr. E. H. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, to-day framed charges under Section 124 A I.P.C., against Maulana Kutubuddin Siddique, Editor, "Congress" Delhi, and will deliver judgment on the 27th instant.

LONDON LETTER.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND INDIA.

RESOLUTION AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

PROTEST OF MESSRS. HORNIMAN AND SAKLATVALA

(FROM B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, June 29.

"Put not your trust in parties" is a motto which India learnt long ago to take to heart, at any rate so far as British political parties and their attitude towards Indian demands are concerned. India's wisdom in deciding to be done with British politics has been justified by the proceedings at the annual Labour Party Conference which is being held at Edinburgh this week. Strange forces have been at work in the higher councils of the Labour Party of late, so far as India is concerned. Your readers will remember no doubt the reactionary resolution passed a few months ago—in March I think—by the Joint National Council, consisting of representatives of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the Trades Union Congress and the National Labour Party. That resolution, which I exposed and protested against, at the time in the columns of the "Daily Herald," was a certificate for Montaguism and invited the people of India to accept the Government of India Act as a transitional stage in the "progressive realisation," etc. The resolution which the Conference at Edinburgh has just passed is not quite so bad but it is dangerous. It runs as follows:—

"That this Conference approves of the support given by the Parliamentary Labour Party to the Government of India Act, and urges the party to support any further legislation in the direction of securing for the people of India the same measure of self-government which is in operation in Canada, Australia, and South Africa."

"This Conference also urges the Parliamentary Labour Party to press the Government to help forward a settlement with Turkey, with the object of giving that country control of her own territories, with a guarantee that Turkey will deal fairly and justly with people of other nationalities who are resident within the sphere of her authority and government."

Mr. Horniman's protest.

Mr. Horniman's protest on the "Daily Herald" to appear on the day that the resolution was to be moved—not that he had much hope that the Conference would be intelligent enough or independent enough to go against the wishes of the Executive, or to refuse to swallow the fare provided for it by that body of reactionary mandarins, but because I thought that, at least, it should not be open to any delegate to urge subsequently that he did not know what he was voting for. It may be of interest to reproduce here what I wrote to the "Herald":—

To the Editor of the Daily Herald.

Sir,—The agenda of the Labour Conference contains a resolution approving of the "support given to the Government of India Act" by the Parliamentary Labour Party.

I hope, however, that the conference, as a whole, will pause before it gives support to this mischievous and stultifying resolution.

In the first place, it is news to most of us that the Parliamentary Labour Party supported the Government of India Act. Had they done so, they would have been guilty of a gross betrayal of all the principles for which they are supposed to stand. The Joint National Council, it is true, have asked the Indian people to accept it, *faute de mieux*, as a transitional stage on the path of "progressive realisation of responsible government." But we were charitable enough to suppose that that was done under a misapprehension, and that this shameful episode would be allowed to be forgotten.

The Labour Conference stands for Self-Determination. When it ceases to stand for Self-Determination it will cease to stand for Labour or any honesty in politics.

The Government of India Act does not determine the right of the people of India to determine anything for themselves in its preamble, and it proceeds to deny them self-government in any form right up to the last clause. It excludes the workers from the franchise and out-herods Herod by deliberately enfranchising the foreign capitalistic associations which are exploiting the Indian workers for the benefit of the same interests which exploit the workers of this country.

Is not that enough to stamp it as a shameful thing, which no self-respecting British worker should touch with the end of a large pole? Is it necessary to go further and describe all the devices by which it foils the claim of the Indian people to control their own affairs at any point?

But suppose it were any better than it is, the people of India, through the Indian National Congress and the All-India Trades Union Congress, have declared that they will have none of it.

Mr. Gandhi has gone to goal for six years because he is the leader of the Non-cooperation movement against it. Nearly all the other leaders of the Indian people have gone to goal because they refuse to cooperate in the working of an Act which is the very negation of self-determination and self-government. At least 30,000—I have seen it stated by a reliable authority at 40,000—others have been thrown into goal.

(Continued on next page.)

THE WAR IN THE RIFF (MOROCCO)

BOMBARDMENT OF DEFENCELESS VILLAGES.

ACCOUNT OF AN ENGLISH EYE-WITNESS.

The following documents have been sent to us by the Hon. Secretary of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, London:—

(By an English Eye-Witness.)

After several attempts to enter the Riff on business, I arrived 30 M. N. of Tetra and close to the Riff when I was made prisoner by the tribe of Gynia. The tribe is Riff by language and race. I got a message into the Riff to two men whom I knew intimately. They immediately sent a mule to fetch me. The tribesmen refused, and held me to ransom for 20,000 fr. My Moor friends then sent word to the President of the Riff Republic, who demanded my release, saying he had declared the Riff open to all Europeans who came for honest business, and he could not permit an Englishman to be held prisoner for ransom. In the end the President's intervention secured my release, and without ransom.

I was released on 4th May, after being sixteen days in an unenviable situation.

The day I was released, we marched to the Tafesit headquarters, and my escort of fifty cavalry gave a *fantasia* on approaching the camp. This *fantasia* was not, as those who know old Morocco will remember it, performed with dingalls, but with Mauser carbines.

The Riffs have been alleged to be fanatics and savages. On the second day after my release, I went from Tafesit to a mountain destination 50 k. distant. The course was mountainous, some (including myself) on mules, but the men of Beni Auryal and Bekkoya on foot. It was the month of Ramadan, and they tramped the whole 90 kilometres fasting. The caravan was stopped at midday, and I alone was made to eat food which these fasting men had brought for me alone.

As soon as the president, Emir Muhammad bin Abdul Kerim, knew that I was safe, he sent for me to come to Penon, where he then was. A carpet was spread outside his dugout. A Riff brought a kettle and charcoal fire and made tea. They fetched biscuits and oranges while I waited. It was still Ramadan, the fasting month for all good Muslims. I cannot say that this solicitude for a Christian, and tolerance of his feeding while they had to fast, impressed me with belief in the fanaticism or savagery of the Riff Moors.

WHAT I SAW IN THE RIFF.

I had five interviews with Emir Muhammad bin Abdul Kerim. The first was at the front of Penon, Alhucemas, Tafesit. I have seen the Spanish prisoners. I have stood beside the grave of Sylvestre and two other Spanish officers, and the bleached bones of thousands of poor Spaniards. I have seen the war; have been under the ineffective Spanish shells.

I was taken expressly for the purpose of seeing the damage done by the aeroplanes of the Spaniards, not to the fighters, but to markets and private houses. Only on one occasion has an aerial bombardment done damage to a harka. The Spaniards bombard markets situated inland, and the villages; and, with the one exception referred to above, their bombardments have killed only women and children and mules. Just before I arrived, six women were killed in a house at least twenty miles from the fighting front.

I saw the bombardment by six aeroplanes of the souk (market) of Themisan. No great damage was done, as the danger was foreseen; the women and children and dealers got to a ravine for protection. Goods were smashed up, and three mules killed. I do not think the Spanish will attempt to deny my charges; for the Spanish illustrated papers show the aeroplanes mounting to spot and bombard the villages.

I am informed that, with the one exception (near Tafesit) where a bomb fell on a group and killed 24, no men have been killed since the bombing from the air began. This bombing will soon be ineffective. The remote villages are digging dug-outs near their houses for their women and children to shelter in when the aeroplanes are sighted. The results are as negative as was the bombing of London during the Great War. Tribes hitherto not under the control of the Riff war-council have come in through this action and through the threats of other action by the Spaniards.

One can see the Spanish autos from the Eastern front raising dust in the plains towards Melilla. If, however, they ever approach the mountains of Beni Ulich and Beni Tuzin, where the Riff defences are, their casualties will be appalling.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The military organisation of the Riffs is wonderful. Their trenches on the Tafesit front from Melilla, as well as at Penon and Alhucemas, are zigzagged on the most modern plan, and the chalky limestone lends itself to the construction of excellent dug-outs.

The Riffs are well armed with Spanish Mausers, and have plenty of ammunition. Cresset 75's they have and to spare, as well as the older 65 Spanish field gun. Not half of those captured in July last have yet been placed in position. In several of the larger centres a reserve of six to twelve guns remains for placing later, the mechanism having been removed to headquarters meanwhile.

The Bedouin chiefs of Mt. Talza (a Bedouin Riff tribe) are mounted either on fine Arab horses or on Spanish officers' horses. Dozens of horses I saw bear the numbers of the Spanish "matriculation"

and the crown. Half the saddle cloths of the chiefs still bear the crown of Spain.

THE PRISONERS.

On one occasion a group of five Spanish prisoners, who had been working, came to me. One of the chiefs had sent them, because they spoke English. They had been sailors on British ships, and had joined the Legion. They were free to go, if they could get away. Two of them were Cubans, and they all had letters from New York. They could not read.

I wonder if the civilisation and even delicacy of the Riffs, in such an action as that I am now describing, will be properly appreciated in Europe. These men were mercenaries of an invading horde, intent on destroying their nation and liberties. They were given the first opportunity of talking to an Englishman, to see if they could secure their freedom. The Riff people are cut off from the world by a range of hills 2,000 metres high, on the land side; and by a sea blockade on the other. This is by the assent of the powers who signed the Act of Algeiras. I was a subject of one of those Powers. These acts of courtesy were in the intervals of a conversation, when I had been plainly asked if the English supplied the Spaniards with aeroplanes and tanks. Their villages were being bombed, and their women killed with bombs from Bristol planes.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR EXCHANGE.

Muhammad bin Abdul Kerim wishes it to be known that he is willing to exchange his prisoners, and asks the Indian or British Red Crescent to negotiate with Spain. He desires to bring the war to an end, and to carry out the works foreshadowed at Algeiras. To open up the Riff to bona fide trade. He appeals to the free nations of the world to give him small nation, the Riff Republic, a chance of life and liberty. He asks them to stop the further shedding of blood. He denies the tales of atrocities, put forth by the Spaniards only in order to retort on his exposure of their cruelty and ferocious warfare. He says the Spanish photographs issued in alleged proof were "faked". The fact that General Sylvestre has a tomb with a border of stones, and a large stone to identify it, certainly does not look like the procedure of savagery.

THE RIFF REPUBLIC.

Emir Muhammad bin Abdul Kerim, President of the Riffian Republic, is about to appeal directly to the countries of Europe and America for their recognition. The Riff has always asserted its independence. It has been the Ireland of Morocco. So long as there was a real, and not a puppet, Muslim ruler of Morocco, declarations as the unity of all Morocco were not distasteful. When, however, the French protectorate of the country was accomplished and the Sultanate reduced to a tributary machinery, the Riff reasserts its entire independence. It will never assent to inclusion in a "national" usurpation, which destroys the native self-government of the Riff.

COMMANDER OF RIFFIAN FORCES' STATEMENT.

The following is the statement by Emir Abdul Kerim, Commander of the Riffian forces, made in May, 1922, (Mahomed bin Abdul Karim of Agdir):—

(N.B.—This statement was taken down at an interview, and which he wishes to give to the world.)

"I did not make war until Spain had proved she had not altered, but still had the spirit of Andalusia. I was with Spain two years in Melilla and there I heard Spain was to help us Riffs with commerce, to show us progress. But during that time I saw only bad, 'graft,' drink, prostitution, bull-fights and lotteries, and I learned that Spain was incapable of progress. For this reason I left, rejoined the simple life of my own people.

Before the war I saw the misera state in which Spain kept and treated its prisoners including Riff women. The day I left Melilla I left in the best manner and the Spaniards did no harm to me. Nevertheless I could not remain and be a party to the things done to the people of my race and religion.

The only thing the Spaniards can say is that I feared being handed over to the French.

I feared back in the Riff and did my best to organise and defend my country and to make it tranquil and independent.

I believe Spain can never alone conquer the Riff.

If Spain were intelligent she would look after her officers who for 'graft' alone continue this disastrous war.

THE PRISONERS.

From the day we took General Navarro and 700 prisoners we commenced to correspond with Spain, who proposed an exchange and barter.

We understand Spain subscribed 4,000,000 pesetas for the redemption of her prisoners. The Spanish public and Press announced to the world that this was offered us. We only demanded that our prisoners in the hands of the Spaniards should be given up. We know of 1,500, none taken in War, but merchants of Melilla, Tetuan, Larache, etc., workmen, and those whose business and work left them in Spanish protection.

They said they had 200 only; but we knew of over a thousand more, all killed or taken to Spain. With this the Spaniards, and not I broke off negotiations. I sincerely believe that Spain wishes its prisoners to perish and never return to Spain.

At this moment they are suffering from dysentery and dying every day. I fear from the use of bad salt pork. It is to my regret that Spain neglects its people, and if the prisoners die it is her not my fault. They now receive no medical comforts or food from Spain, and there are 410 men and 46 officers, mostly suffering. On two distinct occasions we have asked Spain to make peace, without result.

BOMBARDMENT OF ALHUCEMAS AND PENON.

During the present war these presidencies have been considered and by arrangement made neutral. Spain furnished her prisoners with food, and we traded with

these Islands, on condition that our villages were not bombed from sea or air.

When Spain broke off negotiations for the prisoners, she announced she would land her troops from the Sea at Alhucemas Bay on my village of Agdir. I did what I could to prevent the means of debarkation to be stored at Alhucemas Island, and I asked that no warlike stores, to be used for the landing, should be disembarked there or at Penon. Two days after I wrote to this effect the boat 'Juan de Juarez' of the Ca. Transmediterranea, commenced to unload guns of large calibre and munitions for Penon and Alhucemas. I gave orders, after warning, to fire on her and after four shots hit in our guns she sank in the Bay. Since then I have laid regular siege to both Islands, and only the calibre of my guns, 75 and 65, prevents the destruction of both fortresses.

Spain in her retreat left us with a supply of guns and ammunition sufficient for several years, and they thought we had no artillerists. Now we have excellent artillerists, men as good with the cannon as with the rifle, and if Spaniards are capable of truth they will admit it. Our pointers can fire at any point after four shots hit in our guns. We know now that Spain cannot last: We are capable of carrying on the war for ten years, and we have confidence in God and the justice of our cause, and in our men. We have plenty to eat and plenty of munitions. Since Spain attempted to reconquer the Riff it became no longer a war, but a devastation. They burn our houses, kill our women and children and our prisoners. Gelaya has been entirely cleared.

I am *au courant* of all the accounts of atrocities committed in the Near East and Europe, the Balkans etc., but Spain has still the spirit of 500 years ago, and does worse than anyone in the East, and on a more regular scale. In regard to the atrocities alleged against us at Mr. Arruit I declare their photographs 'faked'.

Our mountaineers and Bedouins use the rifle and the bayonet (scimitar) they do not crucify or mutilate.

Since Spain has recommenced the war, I have delivered no battle except on one occasion at Tisza, where 14,000 Spaniards and 700 of our men were engaged.

Now we are ready to make war. We are in the mountains, and Spain is in the plains. Spain is approaching our real force, our trenches, and our line of defence. The partial reconquest, from Melilla, has been made on the plain where the terrain is flat, and difficult to defend.

I am greatly helped by the incapacity of the Spanish generals, who by their incompetence kill more poor Spanish soldiers than the rifles of my men.

I and my people do not want war, or to kill men. We want peace, trade, commerce, and to know and enter into relation with the world.

Notwithstanding what Spain has said, and friendly with the world, and recently sent a troop 500 strong to the tribe dwelling against us, and an Englishman makes a request and extermination we are bound to defend ourselves.

We, however, have made a free government which has elected me its first President. We are building a Parliament. All the Riff sends deputies according to the size of the Kabyle. Gomara is now organising to join us; so that a Republic, as big as Albania or Ulster, has now come into being; and we are sending emissaries to ask the world to recognise our right to a national existence.

Guarantees will be asked and given. All that the Powers desired at Algeiras, will be guaranteed better by our recognition than by the reliance on medieval, backward and non-progressive Spain."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

elected by transferable vote by the 96 Corporators elected and appointed under preceding clauses. By this action he said it was his intention to bring into the Corporation useful men irrespective of their politics. He did not want to bring in the minorities who might be left out in the general elections, although there was nothing objectionable in that. No doubt good men were sometimes nominated but sometimes undesirable men were also nominated.

Rao Sahab Dadubhai Desai moved an amendment deleting the words by transferable vote from Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's amendment. But the amendment was thrown out. After some further discussion Mr. Cowasji's amendment was adopted by a large majority. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

MR. GODREJ'S SAFES.

The following among other questions were asked and answered in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

MR. VINAYAKRAO JOSHI'S QUESTION.

MR. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table all the correspondence leading to the deprivation of the pension of Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi, retired educational inspector?

(b) For what specific action of Mr. Joshi is his pension stopped?

(c) Was any reference in this matter made to the Government of India?

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence: (a) No.

(b) For a breach of the conditions of Article 351, Civil Service Regulations.

(c) The matter is within the competence of the local Government.

MESSRS. GODREJ AND BOYCE'S SAFES.

MR. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence that appeared in the issue of the *Bombay Chronicle* of the 15th September 1921 in which it is stated that a confidential Government circular form the Separate Department was

issued asking Government officers not to buy any more iron safes from Messrs. Godrej and Boyce?

(b) Has any such circular been issued? If so, for what reasons?

(c) Has the firm's donation to Tilak Swaraj and any connection with the issue of the circular?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state how many safes were bought by them during the last five years and how many of them were of foreign make and how many of Indian manufacture and how many of the latter were bought from Messrs. Godrej and Boyce?

The Hon. Mr. H. S. LAWRENCE: (a) Yes.

(b) The *Chronicle's* correspondence was inaccurate.

(c) and (d) Government have no further information to give.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN AHMEDABAD NADIAD AND SURAT.

MR. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): (a) Were any attempts made by the Honourable Minister for education and local self-government to discuss the situation and arrange for amicable settlement of the question of inspection of primary schools in Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat with non-cooperating councillors of these municipalities?

(b) Were those Ministers consulted in the steps taken by the Commissioner, Northern Division, against the municipalities?

(c) Is it true that possession of some primary schools in Surat was taken over by breaking open locks?

(d) Did the Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal, Surat, claim that the schools were in its possession?

(e) Had they put up their sign-boards there?

(f) Did Government take any steps to obtain an order from the law-courts at Surat to get their possession? If not, why not?

(g) Are Government aware that this action has created dissatisfaction among the people of Surat?

(h) How many schools were thus taken possession of?

(i) What was the total attendance of boys in these schools in January 1922 as compared with the attendance in November 1921?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaik Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah: (a) and (f) These have been already replied to.

(g) Some people were satisfied and some were dissatisfied.

(h) Fifty-five.

(i) 250 as compared with 5,461.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE FORCE IN BOMBAY.

MR. Jehangir B. Petit (Bombay Mill-owners' Association): (a) Will Government be pleased to state the strength of the police force in the mill area, the manner in which it is distributed over the area, and whether it is housed on the spot?

The Hon. Mr. M. V. V. Hayward: The strength of Police Stations in the mill area, viz., Dadar and DeLisle Road, is as follows:—

(a) Dadar Police Station:—

Inspector 1

Deputy Inspector 1

Sergeants 2

Sub-Inspectors 2

Jemadar 1

Head Constables 10

Constables 119

(b) DeLisle Road Police Station:—

Inspector 1

Deputy Inspector 1

Sergeants 2

Sub-Inspectors 2

Jemadar 1

Head Constables 8

Constables 70

Of the above (a) 4 European Officers, 2 Indian Officers, 1 Jemadar, 4 Head Constables and 50 Constables reside in hired quarters in the Section. Two Head Constables and 30 Constables reside outside the Section within two miles of the Police Station, all but 4 Constables being housed in Government quarters in Sussex Road, hired quarters beyond two miles from the Police Station.

(b) The Inspector lives at the Police Station, 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 Sergeant live on DeLisle Road, 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 Sergeant at Mahim Bazaar and 1 Deputy Inspector on Suparibag Road, all hired quarters. The majority of the Head Constables and men live in E and D Divisions from one to three miles from the Police Station and the remainder in B and C Divisions, all in hired quarters.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN UNQUALIFIED PERSONS.

MR. G. H. Kassim (Karachi City): (a) Will Government be pleased to state if Messrs. G. M. Mirza, Abdul Fatah Shermahomed, Thurlay, Parasram B. and Messrs. Mahomed Parial, Rupchand Chhabildas, Sherari, C. A. J. Cordiero and Tobin, deputy collectors and mukhtyars, respectively, in Sind, have passed the examination qualifying for these posts?

(b) If the reply is in the negative, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for appointing these gentlemen as deputy collectors and mukhtyars?

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola: (a) With the exception of Mr. Tobin the persons mentioned have not passed the examination qualifying for the posts.

(b) Mr. G. M. Mirza appeared thrice for the examination but failed to pass. He was exempted as his work was considered sufficiently good to justify his appointment as mukhtyarkar. He did very well as mukhtyarkar and has since been selected as deputy collector, in which appointment he continues to do excellent work.

Mr. Parsram Babulal appeared twice and failed. He was granted exemption in consideration of age, long and approved service and of the fact that he had passed in 1894 the lower departmental examination which was then considered a sufficient qualifying test for the post of mukhtyarkar.

Mr. Rupchand Chhabildas was exempted as it was not considered necessary for him to pass the examination as he had been transferred from the judicial branch of the Provincial Civil Service, for which he had qualified under the rules, to the executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service as resident magistrate.

Messrs. Sher Ali and Abdul Fatah were

exempted in pursuance of the policy of taking up Mussalmans who have shown themselves suited for such appointments.

Mr. Fatah who had been an inspector of police, before he was appointed mukhtyarkar, has justified his selection by his subsequent promotion to deputy collector.

Mr. Muhammad Parial held substantively the post of Mr. Manshi in the Commissioner's office when that appointment was included in the cadre of mukhtyars.

Mr. Cordiero became a mukhtyarkar in similar circumstances, as he held the appointment of head clerk to the Collector of Larkana when the appointments of head clerks were incorporated in the cadre of mukhtyars.

Mr. Thurlay was specially chosen for the post he now occupies during Mr. Murphy's transfer to the Income Tax Department. He will revert to his substantive post in the Salt and Excise Department, when the former post can be filled from the regular cadre of deputy collectors.

MARSDEN'S TEXT-BOOKS.

Rao Sahab D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a strong feeling among the public against the text-book in History, viz., 'Easy Stories from Indian History' by Marsden prescribed for the higher forms of the primary and the lower forms of the secondary schools?

(b) whether the educational experts and local bodies were consulted at the time of prescribing this book?

(c) If not, do Government intend to consult them?

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye: (a) A certain amount of criticism has been received from teachers and others.

(b) and (c) The book was scrutinised by the Divisional Inspectors and the principal suggestions made by them were incorporated in it. Local bodies were not consulted.

MR. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): Will Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter of giving more representation to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau on the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust since their reply to my question on the subject on the 10th October 1921?

(a) When do they hope to announce their decision?

(b) When do they propose to bring in a bill for the amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act?

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: A bill for the amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act with a view to altering the constitution of the Board of Trustees is under the consideration of Government and it will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

MR. Ibrahim S. Haji (Bombay City): Will the Government be pleased to state date of the creation of the establishment of the Consulting Architect and what has been the expenditure for the last five years of the establishment?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaik Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah: Information regarding the dates of creation of the offices of the Consulting Architect to Government and of the Architectural District under him was supplied during the last session of the Council. The total expenditure on establishment in these two offices during the last five years (ending 1920-1921) is Rs. 3,44,912 (Consulting Architect's office) and Rs. 1,68,701 (Architectural District).

OFFERING OF GIRLS TO GODS.

MR. D. D. Gholap: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the law prohibiting the offering of underage girls to the Khandotha or any other deity is strictly enforced and how many people were punished for the breach of the same since it was brought into force?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: The information received since my reply last Sessions has indicated only three prosecutions during the last five years, one ended in acquittal and other in discharge. The third ended in conviction which however was set aside by the High Court.

FACTORY ACT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The attention of factory owners is invited to section 18 of Act II of 1922 amending the Indian Factories Act, 1911. This section gives power to the local Government to exempt certain classes of work in factories and certain classes of factories from the provisions of the law regarding the daily period of rest, the weekly holiday, the sixty hour week and the eleven hour day. Occupiers or managers of factories desirous of claiming exemption for all or any section of their employees from any of the provisions of the amended sections 21 (rest interval), 22 (weekly holiday), 27 (sixty-hour week), 28 (eleven-hour day) should forward their applications to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st of August 1922 with a statement showing clearly the nature of exemptions required and the grounds on which they are claimed.

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Rainfall has extended in Gujarat and North-east India. It has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, Central India, west Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay, Deccan, local in Bihar, east Rajputana, Gujarat, east Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras and Deccan. A few falls also occurred in upper Burma, east and north Punjab. Chief amounts are:—Tarvy two inches, Mergui, Akyah, Dibrugarh and Dhubri one and half, Silchar, and Shillong one, Cherrapunji eight, Cox's Bazar Chittagong and Calcutta one and half, Jessore one, Jalpaiguri three, False Point and Mainpuri two. Purnea and Jhansi one, Barisilly five, Mussooree, Dalhousie and Udaipur one, Neemuch two, Akola and Hoshangabad three, Saugar and Seodi one and half, Bombay, Calcutt two, Mangalore and Cochin one and half Gulbarga one and more three.

Forecast: Extension in Punjab, east of United Provinces and of Central India and decrease in Bombay Deccan.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from previous page.)

because they refuse to co-operate in the working of this Act.

If it can be shown that the Parliamentary Labour Party support this Act, it should be the business of the Conference to ensure them. It is inconceivable that Labour in this country could disgrace itself by giving a certificate to this example of reactionary legislation, and, consequently, to the odious campaign of repression which is being carried on to force it on the unwilling people. The effect on the future of our relations with the Indian people would be deplorable. Despite betrayal after betrayal they are yet in the mood to accept co-operation with Britain on terms of equality, true fraternity, and mutual respect.

But, if the Labour Conference passes this resolution, they will finally destroy any prospect of helpful association between the two peoples for a generation or more.

R. G. HORNIMAN.

Shaw's Defence of the Resolution.

TOKYO LETTER.

JAPANESE CABINET CRISIS

CUT IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, June 13.

To keep pace with the march of times and in conformity with the spirit of the joint resolution, supported by all the political parties and passed at the 45th session of the Diet, last winter, the Japanese War Office authorities are contemplating a reduction of the military expenditure by Yen 33,000,000, for the fiscal year of 1923-24. The original resolution adopted called for a curtailment of expenditure by Yen 40,000,000, and the reduction of two years' military service of 16 months. According to the estimates of the War Office, the number of regulars will be reduced by 60,000 and the term of service by 50 days, thereby effecting a saving of Yen 23,000,000. The cessation of work on fortifications of the Bonin and other Pacific islands under Japanese jurisdiction, in accordance with the decisions of the Washington Conference, will automatically reduce the expenditure by Yen 1,500,000.

There are many other minor items in the budget estimates of the War Office where the pruning knife has been very carefully employed, but the one deserving commendation is the withdrawal of Japanese garrisons stationed at many places in China, and a substantial decrease in the strength of the Japanese garrisons in South Manchuria. The withdrawal of foreign garrisons from their country has always been the cherished desire of the Chinese, to say nothing of its being in conformity with the political tendencies of the age. It is, no doubt, a remarkable stroke of diplomacy on the part of the Japanese authorities to win the goodwill of the Chinese people, and if the reports appearing in the Japanese press are to be taken at their face value, Mr. Ohata, the Japanese Minister at Peking, has already communicated the decisions of his Government to the Chinese Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Corps. Let us hope the other powers will not be slow in following the lead of Japan, thus affording some breathing space to the Chinese nation from the threats of the loaded guns ever pointed towards them.

A retrenchment of the naval expenses will be one of the most prominent features of the budget at the next session of the Diet. There is a conflict of views on this score in the naval circles, but it is authoritatively reported that Admiral Kato, the Minister of the Navy and now the Prime Minister also, though contending for a reduction of Yen 300,000,000 only, is not averse to the last Cabinet's decision of cutting the naval budget for the next fiscal year by approximately Yen 320,000,000. Both the War and the Navy Offices retrenchment plans, especially those of the former, are considered to be falling short of the popular demands and are expected to be subjected to a heavy fire of criticism at the forthcoming session of the Diet, from the Kenseikai and the Kokuminto benches.

The savings thus realised from the limitation of armaments and a general reduction in other branches of the fighting machinery of the Empire, will be utilised for the extension of compulsory education period from 6 to 8 years and many other cultural enterprises. The materialisation of these hopes may not possibly be realised for a year or two more, on account of the naval and military authorities being very earnest in relieving the distress that unemployment is naturally expected to bring in the ranks of the dismissed officers and men, and labourers engaged in the manufacture of arms and munitions, etc. Nevertheless, it now seems to be a foregone conclusion that the educational institutions will receive the first and foremost benefit when the question of utilising the surplus comes to the fore.

The Making of A Cabinet.

When the late Premier Hara was assassinated on November 4, the Seiyukai party devoid of a good material for the premier-ship but reluctant to relinquish the reins of Government, pressed into service the then Finance Minister, Viscount Takahashi, with the help of the Genro or the Elder statesmen. It was generally believed that the life of the Takahashi Ministry would not be a long one. The predictions made by experts of the political weather bureau have no doubt come out true, and the Seiyukai Ministry has been broken to pieces on the rock of dissension among its own ranks. Owing to his failure to effect a reorganisation of the Cabinet by the elimination of Messrs. Nakahashi and Motoda, Ministers of Education and Railways, respectively, Viscount Takahashi has tendered the resignations of his entire Cabinet to the Prince Regent, who has commanded Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of the Navy and Chief of the Japanese Delegation at Washington Conference, to form the next Ministry.

In the constitutional sense of the term, the Seiyukai has neither been defeated at the polls nor by any expression of non-confidence on the part of the elected representatives of the people, as it has an absolute majority in the Lower House. The secret hand that has always been responsible for the birth and death of various Cabinets in the past, has also been instrumental in bringing about a downfall of the present Ministry. The life of many a Cabinet has been cut short in the prime of life by this

hidden force, and Viscount Takahashi could have easily prolonged the days of his Ministry had he succeeded in reconstructing his official family by persuading the two Ministers who had made themselves unpopular among a certain section of the Peers, to resign. In a western country the leader of the opposition would have been given a chance to form the succeeding Cabinet, but constitutionalism in Japan has its own definitions. Viscount Kato, the President of the Kenseikai, the opposition party, having raised the ire of the bureaucrats by his advocacy of the Universal Suffrage movement, although halfheartedly, a non-party man in the form of Admiral Kato has been recommended to the Prince Regent by the bureaucratic elements of the Empire. The influence of the old clan groups is also in evidence. The Satsuma clan which controls the navy, is much in ascendancy since the death of the late Prince Yamagata and is considered to be greatly responsible for the nomination of Admiral Kato.

A Cabinet without a party is a characteristic peculiar to Japan, as the impotency of the House of Representatives as well as the extensive powers which the constitution bestows upon the Prime Minister to expedite the important affairs of State by the issue of Imperial ordinances, always remove the obstacles in the path of a non-party Cabinet. But autocracy being out of vogue these days, Baron Tomosaburo Kato, the head of the *ad interim* Cabinet, in order to weather the political storm with strengthened hands, has come to some understanding with the Seiyukai party on certain conditions which though being speculated upon on all sides are in reality still a sealed book to the general public.

In short, the retiring Ministry is still keeping itself on the saddle in one way or other. Admiral Kato is reputed to be a cool-headed and prudent statesman, speaking very little but always to the point, and is, moreover, not tainted with the colour of party politics. This latter quality according to the students of constitutionalism disqualifies him for the job. One striking feature of the present crisis has been the almost unanimous verdict of the vernacular press against either a new Seiyukai or an *ad interim* Cabinet. The Tokyo and Osaka dailies have practically with one voice denounced the idea of a non-party Ministry and urged that the task of forming a new Cabinet ought to have been entrusted to Viscount Kato, the President of the Kenseikai, which is the second largest party in the Diet. It goes without saying that the development of party politics in Japan has received a great setback by the high-handed action of the bureaucratic party who refuses to surrender the privilege of appointing its own nominees as Prime Ministers of the State. It is an encouraging sign of the times that the press and the public, with one unanimous voice, are mercilessly attacking the unconstitutional methods of those politicians who with one foot in the grave consider themselves the highest advisers to the Emperor. The future is in the lap of gods, but if the general public and the newspapers show a tenacity of purpose in not slackening their efforts in pulling down the non-party Cabinet, there is every possibility of their efforts being crowned with success.

The Break up of China?

The news from China is so conflicting that any attempt to piece it together into one compact whole will certainly give one the brain fever. The ever-changing situation of the Eastern Republic is nothing short of a kaleidoscope. When Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin were fighting for supremacy, we were given to understand that President Hsu Shih-chang's sympathies were enlisted on the side of the Chihli party, and the facts substantiated the story when subsequently after his defeat at the hands of the Chihli forces, Chang Tso-lin was shown of all honours and dismissed from his post. Chang is still managing to hold himself in power by declaring himself independent of the Peking Government, but the fact remains that the presidential mandate for his dismissal was issued none the less.

The first curtain having dropped by the elimination of Chang Tso-lin from the political battlefield, a new surprise has been sprung on the already perplexed world from mysterious China by the forced resignation of the President himself. Hsu Shih-chang owed his election to a Parliament which he himself dissolved on the plea of its being an illegal assembly. Accordingly he too was an illegal President, but has up till now been maintaining his position by secret machinations formulated by himself and his small group of retainers. People have always looked upon him as a usurper, and a man whose personal fortunes have increased by leaps and bounds through the aid of most unpardonable crimes committed by him by playing ducks and drakes with the finances of his Motherland. In short, the ex-President, Hsu Shih-chang, after retirement is one of the wealthiest men of China.

General Li Yuan-hung with whom negotiations for reassuming the presidency have been going on, has now entered Peking and been installed on the gadi. Li Yuan-hung is an honest politician and a patriot of unimpeachable character. He fought the Manchurian forces during the revolution and was elected Vice-President after the Republic was established. The hardships which he was made to undergo by the late Yuan Shih-kai, won for him the admiration of the whole world. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai General Li succeeded to the Presidency, but was forced to resign on July 1, 1917, after 13 months of office, when Chang Hsun carried out his short-lived monarchical coup d'etat. It is reported that the acceptance of office by Li Yuan-hung depends upon the abolition of the Tsuchus, disbandment of the superfluous troops and the installation of an up-to-date system of public accounting of the national finances. Moreover, General Li seems very anxious to come to terms with the Canton Government as well as patch up differences with the Mukden party, to unify the nation under one administration.

The old Parliament, which is at present the only legally elected national assembly in China, is about to reconvene at Peking and it is chiefly through the efforts of this body that fall of Hsu and the rise of Li have been brought into operation. But there is a rift in the lute. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, beyond all expectations, is now uncompromisingly opposed to the recalling of Li

Yuan-hung. The learned Doctor is of the opinion that the term of Li's presidency was served by the then Vice-President Feng Kuei-chang, and moreover as General Li was the ring-leader in the movement to dissolve the old national assembly and was responsible for bringing about disturbances since 1917, he has forfeited all claims to office and therefore his advent into the political arena is harmful to the interests of the Republic.

To crown all, there are persistent rumours current in well-informed circles that the assumption of office by General Li will only be for a short while. The Chihli party is contemplating the election of their chief as Vice-President, to be placed into the presidential gadi later on, when things have quieted down under Li Yuan-hung as the figurehead. On the other hand, Chang Tso-lin, the ex-handit chief, is issuing his own firmans as an independent ruler in the territory under his control. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, one is curious to know if China is not drifting towards a general break-up?

The Agricultural Unrest.

Japan is an agricultural nation. Notwithstanding the advent of industrialism in the last few years and the building up of a huge commercial fabric, the majority of the people eke out their existence by the cultivation of land. According to official statistics, out of the total number of 10,000,000 families in Japan, there are 6,000,000 agricultural families; 55 per cent. of these cultivating their own farm-land while the other 45 per cent. are tenant farmers. The labour unrest that was up till now confined to the factories is now shifting its field of operations to farms, and one often hears the tenant farmers dissatisfied with their lot, returning the land to the owners. This is the latest phenomenon in the labour world of Japan which is spreading like a prairie fire from one end of the country to the other.

A relic of the old feudal days, the anachronistic relation of masters and servants between the landlords and the tenant-farmers still exists in this country under the full blaze of modern civilization. The comforts of town life and the comparatively high wages in the manufacturing centres combined with the fact that farming does not guarantee the security of living on the part of the farmers while their landowners live in palatial buildings leading a life of ease and luxury, have to no small extent aggravated the unrest among the tenant-farmers in Japan.

According to an agrarian authority in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the laws of the country are framed to protect the rights of the landowners and perpetuate the serfdom of the farmers. The Seiyukai party that now controls the destinies of the Empire is backed up by provincial capitalists and big landowners. Whenever there is a move to better the lot of the tenant-farmers, the authorities being afraid of inviting the ill-will of their provincial patrons, never lost time in pigeon-holing the proposals. So great and powerful is the agrarian influence in Japanese politics.

Not only able to increase the income of other business taxes, have never dared to readjust the land taxes which were fixed years ago when the commodities were as cheap as they are dear at present. The remedy, no doubt, lies in the hands of the farmers themselves. They have already begun to play their cards by the retrocession of land to its owners and promising never to touch it unless under fair and just conditions that would ensure them a decent living commensurate with the pains and hard labour that is required to reap a bountiful harvest. The movement though viewed with great alarm among the bureaucratic and capitalist circles is receiving the hearty approval of the general public.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY ELECTION.

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Those who have cared to watch with keen interest the present administration of the Kuria Municipality, will have realised the true state of the difficulties and labours of an earnest and capable band of Municipal reformers. It could very easily be conceived that the mal-administration in town re. Municipal affairs has reached its nadir. The grave warnings often given to the Managing Committee, have fallen on deaf ears. It is, therefore, high time now for the residents of Kuria town to gird up their loins to be on guard at the time of the new election which is to come off next month. A Municipality is nothing but a miniature of Swarajya, which is being sought after by the Indian National Congress. If attempts are directed in the right way from this moment by all the voters in the town according to the advice of the Congress and Khilafat Committees, it is highly probable that the present mal-administration can be put a stop to in a month's time.

If voters would care to look at the (1) present state of the roads in Kuria, (2) the filthy cesspools in different corners, (3) the several water and mud ditches in a number of places, (4) the shortage and inconvenience of water-supply, (5) the conditions of lanes. Can you imagine what attention is given by the Municipality to the poorer classes who pay the heavy taxes through their landlords to swell the Municipal coffers? The people's nominees in the Municipality of Kuria who rule the Managing Committee at present have been expending the public moneys under their care almost solely for their own benefit, though it is the poor and middle classes who are contributing in the main to the Municipal coffers.

The house-owners and other voters in the town should make a wise choice of candidates to be elected for the ensuing election. They should try to seek advice from the Congress and Khilafat leaders in the town who will strive hard to put them on the right path and thus help to establish a different state of administration to the benefit of the poorer and middle classes, who suffer the most and pay the highest amount. —Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.

Kuria, July 15.

LAHORE LETTER.

KHADDAR PLOP-GANDA IN PROVINCE.

WIDOW REMARRIAGES IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE, July 14.

The exit of the Press Act has hardly afforded breathing time to the journalists plying under its harsh measures when the Government officials have begun to raise a crop of libel cases and defamatory suits. This phenomenon is not peculiar to a particular province but is visible in a number of them. Here in this province two important libel cases have been going on in the law courts, one against the Editor and Proprietor of the "Akan" and the other against the Editor and Proprietor of the "Zamindar." Sometime back Mr. Isemonger, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lahore, instituted a claim for Rupees 15,000 against Moulana Zafar Ali Khan Proprietor, and Moulana Abdulmajid Salik, Editor of the "Zamindar," at present undergoing a sentence of imprisonment in Montgomery Jail. This case came up for hearing in the Court of the Senior Subordinate Judge on the 5th July. Mr. Isemonger, the plaintiff claimant was represented by Rai Bahadur Lala Lal Government Advocate. The fact that the Government is bearing the whole cost of the litigation on behalf of the plaintiff clearly proves how anxious it is to shield and protect the honour, reputation and good name of its officials.

QUESTIONS FOR PUNJAB COUNCIL.

Members of the Punjab Legislative Council are sending in their questions for the coming session of the Council. Raja Narendra Nath has given notice of some important questions regarding compensation to Martial Law sufferers, powers of the Revisionary Judge, appointed to go through the files of political cases, Abali Jathas, Admission to colleges and Punitiv Police. The more important of his questions are to the following effect:—

(a) Asking the Government to state when the compensation proposed by the Committee appointed in accordance with the resolution of the Council to award compensation to certain sufferers of the Martial Law regime, and for which a provision was made in this year's budget will be paid to the individuals concerned and to state the cause of the delay; (b) asking the Government to state how many of the political cases have been examined by the Hon. Judge appointed for the purpose and with what effect; (c) asking the Hon. Minister for Education to state how the admission of students to Government and Medical Colleges was regulated before the implementation of the rule of communal proportions and what the reasons for the low per centage of admission of the Muhammadans are.

KHADDAR.

The advent of Khaddar along with the non-cooperation movement has revolutionised the economic conditions in this Province. The effect of its adoption has been far-reaching and important in more than one respect. It has discouraged the use of foreign cloth, it has promoted simplicity and purity, it has strengthened the bond of unity between the different classes of society, it has provided work and remuneration to the carders and weavers and above all it has raised the status of the poor and the lowly, making them the equals of their more fortunate brethren. Several measures have been thought of and adopted by the leaders of this province to popularise khaddar. Big processions of ladies as well as men have been formed from time to time, meetings of khaddar-clad people have been held, foreign clothes have been collected and destroyed, Khaddar depots have been opened and even exhibitions in remote parts of the province have been held. In fact all those plans which could possibly give an impetus to handspun have been put into action. As for the results one can safely say that the labour of our leaders has not been spent for nothing. One can see nowadays a respectable percentage of men and women clad in pure, chaste, white khaddar attire. But the Congress workers have not contented themselves with their achievements in this field. They are making further efforts to establish the supremacy of handspun and hand-woven cloth, for khaddar is their specific for all the maladies this country is heir to. Khaddar is Swaraj and Swaraj is Khaddar.

WIDOW REMARRIAGES IN THE PUNJAB.

Social reformers of this province have been for the last 30 years putting in a vigorous fight against the conservative section of the Hindu community which allots a poor status to women. There has been a strong feeling against the remarriage of Hindu widows with the result that most of them have been and are rotting in their solitary cells like slaves and menials. In most instances they are not properly looked after, fed or clothed and are regarded as a burden by the dearest and nearest of their relations. The evil effect of this unjust custom is great. On the one hand this insistence on celibacy being unnatural leads to malpractices and secret debauchery; on the other hand natural growth and increase of population is interfered with.

With the advent of the Arya Samaj which is becoming a potent force in the Punjab some efforts have been made to ameliorate the condition of widows. The Arya Samaj has conducted an unrelenting crusade against the inequality of the status of the widows and in order to uplift it, has persistently preached for the remarriage of young widows. It has established one central body named Vidhava Virah Sahak Sabha or Society for promoting the marriage of widows. The Society is devoted to the task of awakening in the people their sense of duty towards widows. It has issued a report recently showing the

WAGING WAR AGAINST KING.

CHARGES FRAMED.

AGAINST 2 INFLUENTIAL MOPLAHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, July 21.

Messrs. Mandayaputh Erosskitty Moopah and Valiakathody Kunhikoya Thangal, the President and the Secretary, respectively, of the Ponnundom Khilafat Committee, were brought up yesterday before Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I.C.S., Special Judge on a charge of waging war against the King under section 121, I. P. C. Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon, Prosecutor, South Malabar, conducted the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. C. V. Narasiah, Bar-at-law, of Coimbatore, assisted by two *pehils* of Calicut.

Head-constable Raman Naygar of Kalpakancherry was the first witness for prosecution. He stated that the accused's family Mandagapurath was respectable and influential and bore the title of Moopah. The first accused was Adigari of Kalpakancherry till the end of 1920, when he resigned his appointment, as he was a Non-cooperator. The second accused was a Thangal of Ponnundom and was rich and influential. He had attended the Khilafat meetings held at Klari and Kalpakancherry and he had heard both accused speaking at those meetings in favour of the Khilafat movement. Accused said that the British Government had not preserved their sacred places and that they should therefore, establish a Khilafat kingdom. Both the meetings were very largely attended and he had sent confidential reports about them to the District Superintendent of Police. Accused had also collected funds for the Khilafat and the Congress organisations.

The next witness, K. Shekara Menon, an agent of Zamorin Rajah of Calicut, stated that he had attended the Khilafat meeting at Klari and that the first accused said that the present Government was not properly conducted. There should therefore be Non-cooperation. There were also Khilafat volunteers at that meeting. He had also seen Khilafat volunteers along with the accused.

The third witness, Kannachy, stated that while he was on his way to Tirur, he saw about 200 Moplahs marching east of Ponnundom. They had swords and sticks and were reciting something. Accused were with them. Accused were calling out to the Moplahs and crying "Quick to Tirurangadi. The mosque had been surrounded by troops."

The next witness Govinda Pappan stated that he had seen the first accused with about 150 Moplahs. The first accused had a stick with him, while the second accused had a sword with him.

"ACCUSED LEADING ARMED MOB."

The fifth witness Ayyappan Nair had seen the accused leading an armed mob of about 200 Moplahs to Terurangadi, 5 miles north of the Ponnundom mosque.

Constable Krishnan Nayar of Tirurangadi was the next witness for prosecution. He stated, among other things, that on the 20th August last the District Magistrate and troops reached Tirurangadi to arrest Ali Musaliar and others. At 11 a.m. that day they heard that rebels were coming from the eastern direction. They could hear cries of rebels from the station. There were four or five thousand men who had swords and sticks, and were reciting something from the Koran. When the rebels were forty yards off the Assistant Superintendent of Police asked Head-constable Moideen to tell the mob to stop. The mob stopped. The accused were among the rebels. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lieut. Johnston and Head-constable Moideen went forward. The Moplahs surrounded them and killed them. He was present at the Khilafat meeting at Kalpakancherry at which the accused said that Turkish territories had been conquered by the British, that they should therefore cease to cooperate with the British Government, that they should enlist to be volunteers.

The next witness had seen the accused coming by the side of Ariyikode with about three hundred armed Moplahs.

The next witness K. K. Narayana Menon, the Agent of Singar Manufacturing Company at Tirur, stated that during the disturbance at Tirur he had seen the accused in the upstairs of the combined public offices, ordering the rebels to throw down Government records for the purpose of destruction.

The ninth witness for prosecution, a constable of Tirur, stated that he had seen the first accused throwing down Government records and asking the rebels to burn the same and the second accused asking the looters to be quick in their operations.

After cross-examination of the witnesses, his Honour framed a charge of waging war against the King against the accused and posted the case for defence evidence.

number of remarriages held in the current year from January 1922. The total number of widow marriages from 1st January to the end of June reaches 165 thus: Brahman 20; Kshatri 47; Orora 45; Aggarwal 14; Kaithi 10; Rajput 7; Sikhs 11; Miscellaneous 11; total 165. Besides this a number of marriages must have taken place from the figures it appears that the work is going on slowly and the conservative resistance of the people still remains to be overcome. This is the condition of the Punjab which is admittedly a more advanced province in social and religious matters.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE DESIGNS OF ENGLAND.

(TRANSLATED BY K. K. ATHAVALE.)

It is quite natural that England should allow herself to be tempted by circumstances and to have desired to take advantage of a moment when Germany was out of the running and when Russia was relatively impotent, to realise the great design of her Eastern policy: to establish definitely her hegemony over the lands and seas which separate Malta and Egypt from Persia, Afghanistan, and India. "For us it is a necessity to guard the route to India," is what Englishmen have never ceased to proclaim since more than two centuries. Only, the route to India has been progressively enlarged to include in its boundaries Cairo and Thauroum, Bagdad and Kahloul and Teheran, and, tomorrow, perhaps Smyrna and Constantinople.

Russia and Germany being removed from her path for a time, England comes into clash in the Levant only with a single Power—France. In 1916 they had tried to come to an understanding. But an event with London in the opinion of many appeared to be not only temporary, but impracticable. In 1918, a new formula sprang into prominence in some English journals: "England to allow France a free hand in the Rhineland, and France to reciprocate as regards the Orient." A false and dangerous formula, whose first part has not been realised, and the second would be realised no better. As a matter of fact, England and France have both their own vital interests to defend on the Rhine as well as in the Levant.

In the beginning of February 1921, a few days before the inter-allied Conference met in London for the consideration of Oriental affairs, M. Pernot met an English journalist who had at his fingertips the politics of his country. He had a long conversation with him on the situation created by the antagonism of England and France in the Levant. "France," said he to me, "describes M. Pernot, 'could not be everywhere. She possessed a magnificent empire in Northern Africa. Could not she divert herself of all interest in the Eastern Mediterranean?' M. Pernot replied that France could never aspire to fresh conquests in that region; but it was impossible for her to renounce acquired positions, established influence, and already recognised rights and interests. He replied: 'Listen: The Turks are finished. It is a degenerate, exhausted nation, unable to resist and to survive the last blows which will be administered to her. If the Greeks attack Turkey vigorously she will succumb, to rise no more. Whether you desire it or not, the Ottoman Empire is dead for certain, and the moment has come to arrange about the succession. It would come out best, if France and England did the operation with common accord.'"

M. Pernot writes: "I recognised easily the different accents of the English mind which, in the Treaty of Sevres, and the Convention of 3rd December 1920, it is once more the same state of mind, which, in February 1921, impelled France's allies to support the resistance of the Greeks, and by the same token, to make the attempt at mediation to miscarry, the attempt which was started under the most favourable auspices. After the failure of the first Hellenic offensive in Anatolia the British authorities in Constantinople appeared swiftly to modify their attitude and accept as an accomplished fact the rapid preachment which had taken place between Constantinople and Ankara. A former Turkish minister told M. Pernot that 'the day the fact dawned on the mind of the Britishers that the Hellenes could serve them in nothing, they will abandon them boldly in order to march with us. You will yet see that they will have accomplished their conversion and resumed cordial and straight political and economic relations with the Ottoman Empire, before you had time to come to a decision.' Really, there was very little exaggeration in the observations of the man."

MISE EN SCENE OF OTTOMAN BANKRUPTCY.

Very soon the English thought only of preparing for the second Greek expedition against Ankara, and to take measures for assuring it of success, and perhaps even of supporting an eventual Hellenic enterprise against Constantinople. And there took place great police operations, warped intrigues for substituting the conciliatory cabinet of Tewfik Pasha by an intransigent military hostile to Ankara, then General Harrington took charge of all the allied forces, and lastly the great plot and the imposing naval demonstration of 10th September at the entrance to the Bosphorus. An appropriate financial policy was adopted at the same time, corresponding with this military and police policy. Under pretext of assuring public order or the security of the Allies, they imposed on Turkey, that is to say, on Constantinople, financial burdens which she could not support: after which it was declared that the Ottoman State was driven into the corner of bankruptcy and that a direct control of all her property and all her resources, by the occupying Powers had become indispensable.

They understand here the essential difference between the British and French points of view on the question of the Orient. Our Allies were perfectly indifferent if a state of war was prolonged in Anatolia, where they had no interests; but, on the contrary, for France, every day of war between the Greeks and the Turks meant the addition of fresh heavy losses. The railways which were destroyed in turn by the belligerents, the blown up bridges and the works of art carried away were all in great part the property of France, and for the rest, they represented the gage, the security for the debt which the Germans had contracted towards her. The great agricultural domains, of which the

(Continued on next page.)

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

war could not fail to destroy production for many years, represented the guarantee of the loans which were largely subscribed by our people. In short England pursued in Turkey the policy of a Power which had nothing to lose. Besides that she dragged the French in her wake to do likewise, without deigning to understand that their situation and their most elementary and most legitimate interests imposed on them the necessity of doing otherwise.

The same story was repeated in matters financial. What inconvenience would the English have experienced at the failure or bankruptcy of the Ottoman State? The part of England in the public debt of Turkey, inclusive of Belgian and Dutch interests, which the British delegate was charged to represent, did not amount to all told, 45 per cent.; that of France exceeded 50 per cent.—or, say, the equivalent of 2,000 millions of francs. In 1919, when the English and the French experts met in London for elaborating the financial clauses of the treaty of peace with Turkey, two theses were found opposing each other; the French formula was the extension of the powers and attributes of the Public Debt; the English formula was contained in the institution of an inter-allied financial commission, evidently destined to replace the old administration of the Debt. In the former hypothesis, France conserved the preponderance due to the notable superiority of her credit (90.31 per cent. against 14.19 per cent. of England, 21.31 per cent. of Germany, and 3 per cent. of Italy); in the latter, the three Allied Powers found themselves on a footing of perfect equality. When the French financial delegates arrived in London they found to their stupefaction that the thesis which they went to defend had been abandoned, root and branch, by their political representatives; the principle of a financial commission had been accepted. All that could be done then was to obtain some modification of details in its application, and, perhaps, some compensation in another field. According to the opinion of one of the French delegates, openly expressed, they had bungled at the opening of the game, an exceptionally favourable situation.

FINANCE—THE HAND-MAID OF BRITISH POLITICS.

What has happened in Constantinople since the armistice is the logical consequence of what was done in London; while the French financial representatives laboured to administer to the best advantage a patrimony which was the gage of their bondholders, the English delegates clearly subordinated finance to politics and had no compunction whatever in bringing about—precipitating—a failure, which, in their design legitimised a complete seizure by the occupying Powers of all the resources of the Empire.

The propaganda carried on by England among the Ottoman Jews, Greeks, and Armenians to instigate them to claim complete independence, and an absolute separation from the Turks, fits in, moreover, into the same general plan of action. It has already been shown how the Zionist and nationalist movement has been propagated among the Jews from Jerusalem to Constantinople, in what manner the Anglican Church in the Levant has endeavoured to secure moral support to the policy of Balfour, have themselves collaborated in the adventure which aimed at placing the Levant under the hegemony of England. Undoubtedly the first concern of the Anglican Church was for the deliverance of the Christians from the yoke of the Mussulmans, and, in a subsidiary way, for putting obstacles in the eventual progress of the Catholic Church in Asia. For the chiefs of the enterprise, the chief care was to put the Greek Church in possession of the heritage abandoned by the Russian Church; in a word, to make use of the popes (Levantine priests) as they helped themselves with the soldiers of Constantine, in order to solve the Oriental question according to their own views.

At least, does this policy, which is evidently opposed to the interests of France, conform to British interests? It has sufficed Mr. Winston Churchill, after a rapid visit to Egypt, Mesopotamia and Syria, to perceive the great inconveniences caused to the British Empire by the doing of certain adventurous but most influential Englishmen in London, Constantinople, Mecca, and Bagdad. Hardly had he returned from his voyage (June 1921) before Mr. Churchill demonstrated, in a speech made in the House of Commons, the necessity of England and France working in concert in the Orient, and the common interest of these two Powers in pursuing an amicable policy as regards the Turks and the Arabs.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

To bring about a rapprochement between Constantinople and Ankara, to promote peace between the Turks and the Greeks, and to help the restoration of a regime of concord and of tranquil prosperity in the interior of the Ottoman Empire, such should be the task of French diplomacy at Constantinople. The defence of the French position and interests and the taking care and trouble for re-establishing peace and equilibrium in the world should be the French programme, for, tradition, opportunity and justice are all in accord in recommending it.

The territories of the Ottoman Empire do not appear to Frenchmen, as to the Germans, as so many fields of colonisation. France has no surplus population to export; neither has she, like England, to defend the way of communication to a distant and difficult empire. France first appeared in the Levant as protector of Western Christians; religious men, missionaries, pilgrims, and merchants. The "Latin" priests of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and of other places under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Pontiff, exercise their ministry and officiate in their churches under the guarantee of the engagements made by Soliman the Magnificent with Francis I.; pilgrims from all the countries of Europe go to visit the holy places, and the famous sanctuaries of Palestine, under the protection of the French name; the ships of all nations, trading in the Eastern Waters, seek the protection of the French flag. Moreover, French protection extends, beyond the Latins, to the native Catholics, and finally to all Eastern Chris-

tians, whether they be in communion with Rome or not. When the Syrians, the Greeks, and the Armenians are in trouble, or are persecuted by the infidels, they go to the Ambassadors and Consuls of France to demand justice and protection. Such is the suppleness, and such the largeness of French policy, that it accepts the Ottoman Empire for what it is, and collects under the mantle of self-same sympathy all the elements which compose it, anxious only for the purpose of extending civilization, and introducing there a little of order and justice. In her schools, hospitals, and asylums France receives without distinction Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Arabs, Christians of all denominations, and Jews and Moslems.

In the same way, the First French Missionaries had opened the way to the first merchants, and thus in the course of the following centuries, the development of the French schools and works of assistance throughout the whole of Turkey, brought in their wake the growth of French commercial, industrial, and financial enterprises in the Ottoman Empire. The Turkish Government confided to French societies or companies the work of constructing public roads and railways, of equipping the ports with modern appliances, of building wharves, and of working mines. For securing the loans placed chiefly in France, it placed the management of its most important revenues in the hands of the administration of the Public Debt, wherein French influence was preponderant. An enterprise controlled by Frenchmen took, in excise, the cultivation and sale of tobacco in all the Empire.

At Constantinople and at Smyrna, as at Beirut and at Damascus, the great material services—distribution of water, light, telephones, and public transports,—were leased out to French companies. A Franco-British group founded in 1863 the Imperial Ottoman Bank, which did not take long to become "an essential wheel" in the financial and economic life of Turkey. The principal French credit establishments opened branches in the Levant, or took shares in Ottoman enterprises. In short, in the month of July 1919, French capital invested in Turkey, whether in the form of participation in the State loans, or in private societies, represented a total of about 3,500 million francs, which worked out to a percentage of 60, relatively, with the total of foreign capital.

From the point of view of material interests, as well as that of moral influence, France incontestably occupied first place in the Ottoman Empire. On 14th July 1922, the Britishers saw flaring off in good order behind the French soldiers of the corps of occupation, 5,000 Ottoman children brought up in French schools; five thousand children who spoke French, who sang lustily the *Marseillaise*, and shook little tricolor flags held in their hands! The British officers and functionaries who assisted at the "review" could not dismount at their surprise, and the thought that they were not yet there (in that position) must have come to the mind of more than one of those present. Was it possible for France to renounce such preponderance, or to abandon the gladness of heart, the result of efforts pursued for centuries with common accord by French diplomats, French soldiers, and men of affairs? Frenchmen could not have the right to leave the world had the right hand have been broken off exclusively in aim with their British Allies and opponents. Their Oriental policy to the latter's, without any regard for the necessities of a more general order? It had been dangerous and, besides, useless. How many times had the wisest and the best informed of Turkish statesmen not repeated to M. Poincaré the remark that "peace could not be re-established in Turkey and in the Orient, except by France in alliance with England!"

French efforts should tend, and they should tend the more to-day in making Englishmen recognise their already acquired rights and interests, by recognising on their part the latter's legitimate aspirations, and the exigencies of their situation in the Orient. In official circles in both the countries it is freely declared that "the Oriental question should be solved in consonance with a general policy." It is an excellent formula. But it is well to mention that this general policy, in consonance with which the Oriental question should be solved is far from appearing to the eyes of an observer with a clearness and coherence which would permit it to be taken for the basis of reconstruction, be it in the Orient, or elsewhere.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

Mr. R. N. Bapasa, Director of the Indian Commercial Intelligence, Business Organising and Industrial Development Bureau, Karanjia Building, Grant Road, Bombay, writes that he has been conducting this Bureau since October 1920, with the object of collecting and supplying to the Indian public, free of charge, reliable information as to the possibility of starting industrial concerns on a commercial and economic scale, and thus helping forward the economic development of India.

Mr. Bapasa has also started another Bureau, "The British and Foreign Trade Advising and Information Bureau," the function of which is to assist in a disinterested manner, entirely free of charge, merchants and trading firms in India, by supplying reliable information as to the purchase and sale of Indian industrial, agricultural and manufactured products of all kinds. He is also conducting two other Bureaux, "the medicine and drug advising Bureau" and "the Bombay technological science and research Bureau" for the supply of reliable medical and technical information to the public. No charge is at all made for the service rendered and all the four Bureaux, Mr. Bapasa assures us, are conducted from purely patriotic motives. Mr. Bapasa appeals to all who are interested in the economic development of India freely to avail of the services of his Bureaux.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, July 7.

Mr. Shamus-ud-Deen, the Indian Member on the Legislative Council, had given notice of the following questions at the recent session of the Council:

"Will the Government state if any steps have been taken to investigate if there is any truth in the allegations and insinuations made in the Press as well as in this Hon. House, to the effect that the so-called riot or unlawful assembly by the Natives outside the Police Lines on 15th March, 1922, has been engineered by Indians, who were alleged to have spread discontent and sedition among the Natives inside and outside the Native reserves?"

"Should the answer to the above question be in the affirmative, will the Government announce the result, and should the answer be in the negative, will the Government appoint an independent and representative Commission of Inquiry to investigate thoroughly if there is or ever has been any disaffection among the Natives of the Colony; the cause of such discontent and disaffection and the extent to which Indians have been instrumental in fomenting any such discontent among the Natives; also, if there is any truth in the allegation that the Native Congregation outside the Police Lines was engineered by Indians, also if the activity of Harry Thuku constituted any danger to the Colony?"

"Has it come to the notice of the Government that one Major MacDonald has been delivering highly inflammatory speeches in Nairobi, Kyamburi, Dagoretti and elsewhere, which speeches are calculated to create and promote feelings of enmity and hatred, between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects in this Colony and other parts of the British Empire, and if so, has the Government taken any steps to stop the activity of the gallant Major especially as a lengthy programme has already been published according to which he is going to deliver similar speeches throughout the country?"

In reply to the above the following letters dated 24th and 26th June respectively have been received by Mr. Shamus-ud-Deen from the Secretary:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th June 1922, in which you ask that you may be furnished with written replies to two questions which you had intended to ask in the Legislative Council, notice of which you had given."

"With regard to your first question on the subject of the Native Riot, the reply to this is that Government has no announcement to make in the matter."

"Your second question on the subject of the activities of Major MacDonald is receiving attention and a written reply will be furnished to you at an early date."

"Sir,—With reference to my letter to you No. 2705/9/12 dated 24th June, 1922, I have the honour to inform you that the reply to your question on the subject of the activities of Major MacDonald is, that the activities of Major MacDonald have been under the notice of Government, but that it is not considered that these speeches call for action on the part of the Government, that in the event of Major MacDonald or any other person attempting to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, you may rest assured that the necessary action will be taken."

It is no use commenting upon the above replies as every one will understand clearly what it means.

Mr. Joshi has been appointed, Mr. Shamus-ud-Deen having resigned, as an Indian member on the Godda Committee of Kenya.

The country is absolutely calm and hence there are already suggestions from some quarters that the movement put forth by the E. A. N. C. has died down. Far from that is the actual position. The real cause of so-called stagnation in the matters political is that the people are being kept in suspense as regards the policy and the attitude of Government towards Indians. As soon as the real nature of things comes out and Indians see what their position in the country is, they will decide what part they are to pursue for the realization of their rights.

MAULANA AHMED MUKHTAR SIDDIQUI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you would kindly spare a little space in your precious columns, for the following:—

Hazrat Maulana Ahmed Mukhtar Siddiqui of Meerut, President of the Jamiatul Ulama, Bombay Presidency, has been sent to prison by the Joint Magistrate of Meerut, under Sec. 108 Cr. P. C. He is kept in the jail like ordinary prisoners along with robbers and other criminals. The food served to the Maulana is extremely comestible, and the Maulana who for the last twelve years is a victim to asthma, is fasting for this reason. The lovely soul as he is, he is locked up within the boundaries of the prison being deprived of the privilege of interviewing with his friends and relatives and their sickening pines, till six months expire. It is heard that the jail authorities, being accused of bribery in the open court by Maulana, have some grudge against him and therefore he is subjected to this treatment. If this is true I do not think how far their conduct is justifiable. On the 23rd January last Syed Hayat Shah, Secretary of the town Khilafat Committee Meerut, informed eight papers, namely, "Zamindar", "Bande Matram", "Hamdam", "Hamdard", "Leader", "Bombay Chronicle", "Swaraj", and "Sanj Vartman", of the result of the case. It was not published in any of the said journals and the telegrams were not also returned. Maulana Mohd. Bushir Siddiqui also sent thirty-five letters to various papers and friends but they reached none. I myself despatched letter in the end of June 22, to "Hamdam", "Hamdard", "Mukka" and

GURDWARA BILL.

SINDH UDASIS' PROTEST.

The Secretary of the Sindh Provincial Udis Sadhu Mandal writes:—

The Sadhu Sabhas of Sindh, namely those of Karachi, Larkana, Kumbhar, Shikarpur, Quetta, Sukkur, Pirgoth, Tando Adam, Nawabshah, etc., have moved H. E. the Viceroy and the Governor against the adoption of Gurdwara Bill and they have further informed the Punjab Legislative Council that the Government have been consulting with the Akali Sikhs only in the above matter, which is not fair. Government in such cases should consult all communities viz., Vodi, Tohan, Bhalle, Sodhi, Nirmal, Nihange, Namdhari, Nirankari, etc., and the public. Without such consultation the Government should not adapt the Bill.

In Dshra Ismail Khan the Sadhu Samaj assembled and resolved that they were against the passing of the Gurdwara Bill by the Government because the Akali Sikhs are against the tenets of their religion and the assignments of temples to Akalis would tend to no good. It will, therefore, be advisable if all the different Hindu communities are consulted in the matter.

They further resolved that a telegram to H. E. Viceroy and Governor be sent to the above effect and as well as about the Dismissal Act. The telegrams were accordingly sent.

On 5th July 1922 a meeting of Mahants and Sadhus took place under the auspices of Mahants Hiranand of Sangal Akhara and the following resolutions were passed:—

That the Udis Sadhu Mandal are of opinion that the Gurdwara Bill under contemplation to be submitted to the Punjab Council for being passed into law should not be approved, because an All-India Udis Maha Mandal Committee has been formed for protesting against this Bill."

H. E. The Viceroy has also been approached to cancel the Dismissal Act, which is before the Punjab Council, and which if adopted would mean interference in religion on the part of Government.

PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. N. Bose, 327, Perry Building, Philadelphia, U. S. writes:—

In the historic city of Philadelphia, where the greatest historic document, the American Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, an International Exposition will be held during the month of September to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the great historic event. This Exposition will be one of the greatest events in the American history and all nations of the world will participate in it. If India is to have a full recognition among the free nations of the world, it is imperative that the people of India under the direction and control of their leaders should have representation in all international assemblies of the world—particularly in all cultured assemblies.

India should have proper and adequate representation in this Exposition. It is highly desirable that people should take steps in this matter. Indian merchants particularly should take steps to have their exhibits before the international world to extend commercial ties between India and America or other countries directly and not through the intermediaries of foreign agents.

Those who are interested in representing India in the coming International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia should write to me and I shall be very happy to supply all necessary information from time to time.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent writing in your issue of the 18th July re the appointment of the Municipal Engineer as the Bandra Municipality is misleading when he says a promise was held out to condone his failure. The engineer selected by the Board after spending two sittings over their choice has actually sat up for his examination and possesses a B.E. degree of the Bombay University. (He possesses excellent testimonials from his superiors and has had five years' experience of general construction work.)

It is curious for your correspondent to state that six Christian councillors voted when only five were present at the Board's meeting.

The appointment of the Municipal Engineer was supported by well-known Parsi, Mahomedan and European gentlemen.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE PRESENT."

July 20.

A correspondent wires from Shikarpur under date 23rd July:—

A mass meeting held on the Swaraj Maidan, Shikarpur, congratulated Mr. Liharam Narsingdas Pherwani on his arrest under section 124 A and conviction to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Swami Pirayagbarthi presided. A ladies' meeting was also held under the presidency of Shrimati Damyanti Devi, where the resolution of congratulation moved by Shrimati Sitadevi, was carried unanimously.

"Madina" but they were published nowhere. I suppose that those letters were censored and destroyed. I cannot understand what all this mean.

In the end I beg to add that all the political prisoners of Meerut are allowed special treatment in the jail but the Maulana, on the contrary, is harshly treated.—Yours, etc.

NAZIR AHMED KHOJANDI.

Meerut, July 13.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY BILL.

SCHEME FOR RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22.

The draft of the Madras University Bill prepared by Education Minister to recognize the University education in this presidency is now in circulation among the publicists and the members of the Senate and will be presented to the Cabinet in due course after opinions are received. The proposed enactment will be known as the Madras University Act 1922.

The object of the present measure is to establish a teaching and residential University at Madras while enabling the University to exercise its control over the quality and character of teaching given by the colleges which constitute it and are affiliated to it. Ten mile radius from the Fort St. George is prescribed as the inner limits of the University within which its functions of teaching and controlling residence of its students are exercised. The colleges within these limits will be styled as constituent colleges as opposed to the affiliated colleges existing beyond these inner limits, and over which the university will exercise its present control. The Bill, contemplates gradual transfer of the Government control over its colleges to the University and provides that membership of the University Board shall be open to all persons irrespective of sex, race, creed or class. The University shall be controlled by a body called the Court corresponding to the Senate and its executive will be conducted by the Executive Council corresponding to the Senate and its executive Council corresponding to the Syndicate.

The Governor will be the Chancellor as at present but the Vice-Chancellor will be elected by the Court subject to confirmation by the Chancellor and shall hold office for a term of three years on a salary to be fixed by the Chancellor. The Court will consist of a large majority of non-officials, certain heads of departments, and the members of the Cabinet being ex-officio members. The honours of Rs. 25,000 and upwards will be life members. The Executive Council will consist of the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction, six representatives of the Court, two representatives from each of the Academic Council and the Council of affiliated colleges and two members nominated by the Chancellor. The new body called the Academic Council is formed to regulate and control the standards of teaching and examination and to be generally in charge of the academic side of the University Council and affiliated colleges and for advising other bodies of university on matters relating to the affiliated colleges.

SUCCESS OF N. C. O.

MR. DESHPANDE'S SPEECH AT BIJAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, June 22.

Deshabhakta Gangadhar Deshpande arrived yesterday at 2 P. M. from Poona. In spite of the rain a large crowd of the Bijapur public gave him a warm and cordial welcome at the station and was garlanded by Mr. Raghuveer Rao Kumbhari, the leading citizen of Bijapur. In the evening a crowded meeting was held in the Chhatres Theatre under the auspices of the District Congress Committee to present him an address of welcome. Sri Channallappa Kuria, a prominent non-co-operating Lingayat merchant, read out the address which contained among other things an appreciation of his rare qualities, indomitable courage, and patriotic suffering for his motherland. After this Sri Deshpande was garlanded on behalf of several local institutions.

SUCCESS OF N. C. O.

Sri Deshpande rose amidst thundering cheers and in reply said "I am much thankful to the Bijapur public the Congress and the Khilafat Committees for the welcome given to me this time and in December last when I was brought to jail here as His Majesty's guest. I am particularly sorry for having missed Sri Jayarao Deshpande in whom the Karnataka lost a sincere and exemplary national worker. I am proud of being called a disciple of both Lokmanya and Mahatma." He then replied to the critics of the N. C. O. movement and showed in clear words how the movement had succeeded in all its aspects. He congratulated the local Lingayats for having taken the lead in this movement and also in establishing cordial relations between the different communities. He also hoped that the example of Bijapur would be followed in other districts also and thereby remove a standing obstacle to the progress of the national movement. He laid great emphasis on the constructive Programme and showed how Karnataka is favourably equipped for the production and spread of khaddar. The Bureau tried at first to check the spread of khaddar by repression as in Assam and other places and have failed there.

All the prominent leaders of the Karnataka who have come here for the Civil Disobedience Committee were present on the platform. Sri Kowalgiri then summed up the proceedings and the meeting terminated with the recital of a national song and amidst thundering cries of Gandhi and Lokmanya Ki Jai.

The Bombay Government has issued orders recognising the Department of Industries as the proper department for supplying information to the public regarding mines and minerals and the administration of the Mines Act and the rules for mining leases and prospecting licences, instead of the Department of Agriculture.

Opinions of the Day.

Mr. Shastri's Casuistry.

"Sind Observer."—In a New Zealand speech Mr. Sastry referred to Mr. Gandhi's trial as an "excellent example of British justice." Well, we have here an excellent example of Mr. Sastry's casuistry and sophistry. We dare say the right honourable gentleman not only knows the meaning of words but also understands their precise application. Now, in this connection, the statement is both true and not true, but essentially it is the latter. Technically there can be no gainsaying the fact that Mahatma Gandhi's trial is an excellent example of British justice, for all the formalities of the law were gone through and duly and properly was the accused sentenced. But is this a correct statement of the facts? The trying Judge admitted, with the utmost frankness, that Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was the idol of millions of his countrymen, and yet, probably, with tears in his eyes, he sentenced him, because he had preached against the State. Frankly, then, the State and the subject, the rulers and the ruled, in India have different interests and the friend of one is the foe of another. As we are taught by the simplest political theorist that in a struggle between the people and the rulers justice always lies on the side of the former, we must conclude that in the present instance, justice was not on the side of the British Government. If, again, Mr. Sastry means that the accused was given so much as a trial without having been spirited away arbitrarily as in medieval times or as even in British India itself till recently, well, he is paying a poor, and in no way a flattering compliment to the rulers of India.

Governor as Censor.

"Muslim Outlook."—It is reported, the Governor of Bombay himself censored the letters that Mahatma Gandhi wrote to his wife and Hakim Ajmal Khan from the Yeravda Jail. Up to this time we were under the impression that the Governors were a busy people, and could hardly spare a minute from a round of dinners and tours for the amenities of life, but the Governor of Bombay seems to be the least worked, as he can evidently find time to carefully go through the ponderous letters of Mahatma Gandhi. If we mistake not the Punjab Government too feels sometimes the necessity of censoring letters and telegrams. Now that he has evinced a taste for censorship, we hope the Punjab Government will not fail to utilize the services of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and put him in charge of the Censor Department. This measure, we believe, will help the Punjab Government in killing two birds with one stone. It would put Sir George Lloyd in a position to satisfy his hobby, and at the same time, enable the Government to effectually manage the Press which, since the repeal of the Press Act, has begun to flout the authorities by publishing scurrilous stories about the ill-treatment of volunteers and political prisoners now serving out their sentences in jail. But the English have the reputation of being very chivalrous. They are exceedingly jealous of the rights of the fair sex. In the matter of correspondence especially, they are so strict that they consider it the height of bad manners to read the letters of even their wives. But the Governor of Bombay throw all etiquette to the winds and did not scruple to read the letters of a husband to his wife. Should we suppose that in India manners, like everything else, are sacrificed on the altar of political exigency?

A Royal Viceroy.

"The Hindu" writes.—We thought the Aga Khan's proposals regarding a Royal Viceroy would find no acceptance anywhere except perhaps among a few of his personal followers. We find, however, that is not altogether the case. It appears that there are a few busy-bodies in England as well who are enamoured of the proposal. Writes the "Daily Star" of the "Evening Standard" for instance: "Not the Prince of Wales, of course, but there is serious talk of one of his three brothers being appointed Viceroy to India at some later period. Indeed, from conversations I have had with distinguished men from all parts of the Empire—have Londoners any idea of all the famous people there are now here?—not only would a Royal Viceroy in India be popular, but Royal Governor-Generals to Canada and Australia would be welcome. Prince Arthur of Connaught has been a success in South Africa." Whatever the "famous people now" in London, it is, of course, far from truth to say that the idea is popular in India. Oriental despots are monarchists, but what these people get is that they are monarchists of a particular type. To seek, therefore, to use a Royal personage as a sure and safe shield for imperialistic schemes is to court disappointment.

MAULVI MAZHAR-UL-HUQ.

"The Swarajya" writes.—M. Mazhar-ul-Haq against whom a warrant has been issued for criminal libel is one of the pioneers of Hindu-Muslim unity. Long before the Lucknow Pact Mr. Haq had stood out in the camp of the Muslim League for close association with the Congress and for union with the Hindus. His contribution to the cause of Nationalism has thus been a life-long service not only to his own community but to the whole people. For sometime, owing to indifferent health Mr. Haq was leading a retired life when the call of non-co-operation again brought him out from his seclusion. He was one of the most active supporters of the cause in Behar. Though his health did not permit him to travel much and take part actively in the work of the Congress, he has been doing much in a quiet way in his Siddiquat Ashram. Only those who have enjoyed the magnificent hospitality of Sikandar Manzil could realise the sacrifice that the asceticism of an Ashram life meant for him. He has now to leave his work to go where all his eminent compatriots are, or have been. We congratulate him.

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"WORSE THAN HELL." POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAILY TASK.

"The Muslim Outlook" (Lahore) writes:—
We publish elsewhere a Communique of the Punjab Government from which it would appear that grinding of wheat, crushing of mustard seed and pounding of Mustard are not jail punishments at all, but that they are a prisoner's daily tasks. We do not know whether to praise the Government for its frankness or condemn it for the callousness with which it treats the prisoners—political or otherwise. Is it not disgraceful that even in the twentieth century, the countrymen of Howard and Livingstone should treat human beings as if they were mere slaves, nay beasts of burden, fit to be put to the task of grinding wheat, crushing mustard and pounding Mustard. Some of the political prisoners belong to the leading families of the country while others are men of light and learning and yet the Bureaucracy calmly and with an easy conscience sets them to a task to which even the beasts of burden shrink to give their shoulders. The whole system of Jail administration is rotten, and we hope, the Hon. Mr. Harkishan Lal, who himself tasted prison-fare not long ago, will see his way to drawing the attention of Sardar Sukhdev Singh, Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, to the scandalous state of the Punjab prisons.
We have so far described the hard lot of an ordinary prisoner, who is discreet enough not to give any cause for offence to the Jail authorities in any way. But what about the prisoners who are foolish enough to resent being treated like beasts of burden or who have the temerity to remind the Jail authorities that they are after all human beings and have a right to be treated as such. They are, we understand, given standing handcuffs, solitary confinement and fetters, and sometimes sack-clothing, and possibly, as has too to sit upon. We leave it to the conscience of the Bureaucracy to decide if such punishments have anything human in them, if they are worthy of a Great Power and worthy of a people whose only offence is that they love their country—perhaps too well.

GAINING IN WEIGHT.

There is another point to which we wish to draw the attention of the Government. It appears to be labouring under the impression that if a prisoner gains in weight, it is because of the good food that is supplied to him by the Jail authorities. Certainly this is not the reason why a prisoner puts on a pound or two of flesh. Those who are convicted for political offences are as a rule hard-worked people. They have to run about the whole day and even for months, looking after their constituents. They have to organise professions, hold meetings, address people, look after their comfort and do a thousand and one things to keep the people informed about the doing of the Bureaucracy. The worries of an active political life tell seriously upon their health and they cannot put on extra flesh. But as soon as they are shut up in a prison and get "forced rest," they begin to gain in weight, and the Bureaucracy, with a perversity and callousness all its own, begins to attribute it to good food and its own paternal care of the prisoners.

BEARS VS. BULLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—Anyone who has been following the proceedings of the numerous meetings held recently by the brokers of the Old Bazaar with a view to an amicable settlement of all disputes and the proper conduct of business in future, cannot but be convinced that they served to increase the strife and heart-burning, as regular campaigns had been got up by the so-called distressed "bears" to crush the "bulls" entirely.
Before I say anything further let me assure you and your readers that I have no concern whatsoever whether the "bears" are crushed or the "bulls" but I have been going to all the meetings as an on-looker with the object of seeing how far the luminaries of the Share Bazaar can conduct themselves in that small dominion of theirs so as to help them to rule over the big Empire of India when they get "Swaraj". I am sorry to say that the figure they cut is most disappointing, as each attempts to cut the other's throat.
From the first day's meeting it was clear when Mr. D. D. Kanga (Inveterate Bear) was elected as the chairman that everything was to be in favour of the bears and

that the bulls were to be given no hearing, leave alone protection, which the bulls never asked for, as they wanted a fair field and no favour. The bears mustered strong under the banner of their leader, and who before were pleading as the aggrieved party have become the aggressors.

Mr. N. Dumasia who styled himself as the "Angel of Peace" suggested a Round Table Conference little thinking that he had come to the Earth where Cain sought to kill his brother Abel, because God had accepted Abel's offerings, but Cain and his offerings He did not accept.

Rai Bahadur Sangidas Jestrani, the leader of the "bull" clique was most conciliatory, which was interpreted by the "bears" as weakness on the part of the "bulls". The arbitrators, consisting of nine in one of the awards had decided for continuation of forward business in Nagpurs and Swadeshis, but when it was put before the meeting of all the brokers the "bears" rejected it wholesale saying that they all had to conform to the decision of the Board two months ago which was for breaking the link at the end of this month until about the 12th August. Little do they realise that by this step they have cut their nose to spite their face, as there are heavy overvalues in the market and they alone will be the losers.

"Bulls" will not be able to get any support from the "bears" as they have no support. The "bears" should not be surprised if they have to pay as much as Rs. 6,000 and perhaps more for each towards the end of the month. It will then be for the "bulls" to dictate. The "bears" have given some indication of what they can do, and the appreciation of values yesterday bespeaks of their holding power. Swadeshis went up Rs. 270. Nagpurs Rs. 155. Davids Rs. 127/8. Currims Rs. 105. Leave alone the rise in other shares. So "Bears" beware!

I hope you will not mind this long letter, as so much has been said in the papers about the mismanagement of affairs in the Old Bazaar and all other attempts have proved in vain.—Yours, etc.,
A. C. NELSON.

Peddar Road,
July 23.

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—Permit me to appeal to all Muslims of India on behalf of the only Muslim national journal in Burma. In order to convince your generous readers that it is a bona fide appeal, I beg you will kindly permit me to explain the whole matter briefly, thus allowing your generous readers to judge the case on its own merits.

Mr. B. H. Salim, B.A., B.Sc., who is the Editor and Proprietor of the "Burma Spectator" is the only Muslim national journalist in Burma who has devoted all his resources, time and energy in the cause of moral, social and religious welfare among the Burmese Muslims. In 1919, knowing fully that the task he had before him could not be carried out to any success without a public organ, he brought out the above journal with a small capital, and used all the income derived from it, in improving the press, without saving anything for himself or his large family. He borrowed certain sums to extend the work, but the income was so small that he could not pay off the amount as quickly as he would desire, or his creditors would demand. At last came the crash, organised by some Muslims with no other motive, but that of crushing a man whose influence among the members of the community was becoming greater every day, while the hold of these so-called leaders was diminishing, because the poorer classes were able to distinguish between the selfishness of the former and the self-importance of the latter which they were trying to impose on the people.

While large sums are being daily, nay hourly spent on many foreign causes and in helping the helpless, will not your kind readers help in this deserving case? The amount required is only about Rs. 15,000 which I am sure one of the most philanthropic and generous Muslims in India could easily give. I pray that this my appeal will not be in vain, in the cause of Islam.

Mr. Salim's address is Post Box No. 75, Mandalay.—Yours, etc.,
MAHOMED EBRALIM

In the Cause of Islam,
Mandalay, June 23.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

A meeting of the Diocesan Council, constituted under the B. C. W. Organisation, was held on Sunday, 23rd instant, when His Grace the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun presided.

His Grace expressed his pleasure at meeting the Council a second time, and said that the spiritual, social, and industrial prosperity of the people depended on the work of the educated classes of the community, and that he appealed to all, the highest to the humblest, to combine their efforts. Among the important work done by the Organisation, he noticed especially that of the Educational Society that would minister to the educational needs of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, that were becoming keenly interested in education, a very healthy sign. He would also make special reference to the large field that lay before the women's Social Guild and the Young Men's Association, and suggested the urgent need of a Missionary Society being started. The work done so far was satisfactory, and, in spite of difficulties and misunderstandings, they would move forward with the aim, and in the spirit of the understanding, then, called upon the members to support the work.

The Diocesan Council of the Diocese of Damaun held early in December had, in spite of difficulties, been a great success, and the zeal of the Entertainment Committee, and the hearty co-operation of various sub-committees. The net proceeds amounted to Rs. 7,567-13-1 and the donations made up a total of Rs. 16,526-8-11. Early in January an address was presented to His Grace the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun on his return to the Diocese from his visit ad sacra limina. The Organising Committee had started Needle-Room at Byonilla, conducted by the Franciscan Sisters who were making it a great success. An Information Bureau had also been established, with the purpose of developing it into an Employment Bureau, and it was hoped that the gentlemen who had been appealed to would come forward with the information necessary for the realisation of this desideratum. It had proposed to start a Stamp Bureau in aid of Orphanages, abandoned children and the pagan Missions. The Committee had also helped in the realisation of the project by which an Indian Order of Carmelite Nuns had been introduced into the Diocese, at Santa Cruz, where they were now conducting a Convent-School.

Finally the Committee had registered, inaugurated and set in motion three societies viz. the Bombay Catholic Educational Society, the Bombay Catholic Women's Social Guild, and the Catholic Y. M. A.

The Publicity Committee had done good propaganda work, and had to thank the local Press for its support; it meant to organise a series of lectures of educational value on matters of public interest. The Education Society had created four Night-Schools, being two English-teaching classes at Byonilla and Kennedy Bridge, and an Accountancy class and a Shorthand and Typewriting class at Dabul. The Society had also drawn up a scheme of inter-school competitions in various educational activities, religious, literary, artistic and sporting, for some of which prizes had been offered and endowments made by His Grace the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun, Rev. C. X. Rebello, Rev. Dr. J. S. Freitas, Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Dr. Cosmas Fernandez, Dr. M. A. de Heredia, Major C. Raymond, Mr. J. Rebello and Mr. Nelson de Souza. It was hoped that further endowments would be forthcoming for the encouragement of education. The Society had not forgotten the less advanced parishes in the Diocese and had helped financially towards the foundation of the new schools at Nandakal and Santa Cruz, and assisted the schools at Guiriz and Gorai that were in difficulties. The Society is therefore, well deserving of every support. The Catholic Young Men's association had two hostels to its credit, and hopes, as membership increases, to carry on its activities on a larger scale. The Women's Social Guild has been given charge of the Byonilla Needle-Room, and trusts that orders and donations will make this and other establishments a success. With such a record within one year, the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation feels it can look with satisfaction on the past and with unbounded hope towards the future.

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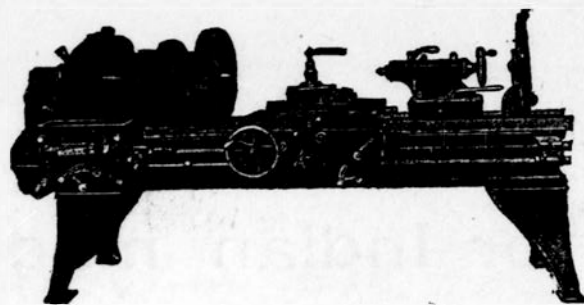
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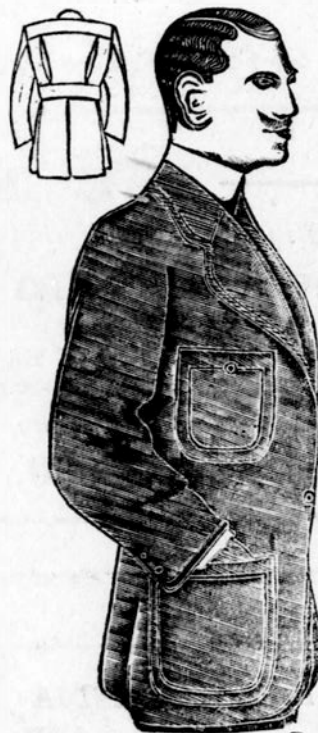
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